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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1870. NO. 232.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### The General Appropriation Bill

**Female Employees Placed on an Equal Footing with Men—No Appropriation for Improvement of the Capitol—Interior Department Opposed to the Sale of Indian Lands by Treaty—Another Immense Land Grant Lobbied Through the Senate—The Army Bill as it Passed the House—The Tax and Tariff Bill—The Whisky Interest Asking for Modifications—$20,000 Carried Away from the Treasury Department in a Hat, &c., &c.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 11, 1870.

**The General Appropriation Bill,**

With the amendments from the Senate, went through the House to-day in a shape generally satisfactory to Mr. Dawes and his committee. The clause as to female clerks in the departments is that hereafter in the appointment of employees, there shall be no discrimination between males and females, and it shall be lawful to employ any competent and worthy person without regard to sex, but the number of clerks shall not be increased. There was a great deal of talk about this question, and the House spent several hours on it, but no one seemed to know exactly what it wanted to do. Mr. Dawes finally carried his point, and the clause will probably be concurred in by the Senate. The State Department amendment and that enlarging the Capital grounds were rejected by about two hundred majority, and went into Conference Committee. The vote against these projects was so strong that both are almost certain to be defeated in that Committee. The increase of Judges' salaries was debated half an hour. The House amendment had simply related to the pay of Supreme Court Judges, it would probably have been accepted, and it will come up in the Conference Committee with every amendment increasing salaries above the capital and in the Departments rejected.

**Expulsion of Newspaper Correspondents.**

The committee to entertain whether newspaper correspondents should be expelled from the reporters' gallery for printing official documents in which the names of members do not appear in a creditable light, met to-day and adjourned till Wednesday. The correspondent concerned has been given permission to appear by counsel.

**Atchison and Pike's Peak Road.**

The Senate to-day authorized the extension of the original Atchison and Pike's Peak Road, now called the central branch, to a point on the Pacific Railroads, and the line will run west of the 100th meridian. The land grant is twenty sections to the mile, and the limit between two hundred and two hundred and fifty miles long. The vote was thirty-two to thirteen. Among the latter were Schurz, Sherman, Ross, and Thayer.

**Sales of Indian Lands by Treaty.**

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, Dr. Dart, formerly Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, and others called upon Secretary Cox this morning to ask regarding his position upon certain features of the Indian question. The Secretary said he did not believe it was the policy of the Government to sell the public lands in large tracts by treaty; also that he believed there was no constitutional authority by treaty with Indians to sell Indian lands which they held by occupancy to railroad companies or any other third party, and that he would not favor the making of any such treaty; but where such treaty sales had been made, the Interior Department could not decline them but would be compelled to ask to be decided by the courts. He also said that prior to the time he came into the department, the act of Congress of June 2, 1862, to establish a land office in Colorado had been construed as extending the pre-emption laws into that Colorado, but that he had held that it made all public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished subject to sale under the operations of the pre-emption law, and a treaty sale could not be made to defeat this act.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1870.

Among the members opposed to excessive grants of land to railroads, one passed by the Senate yesterday for the extension of the Atchison Road is considered most objectionable. The road is already under construction almost parallel to the proposed extension, and at an average distance from it about twelve miles, with a grant only half that voted to the Union line. The latter enterprise is also even numbered sections as well as odd, so that the effect is to give will-nigh two sections to the mile for fifteen miles wide and two hundred long, and part of this is now held by the Government at two dollars and fifty cents an acre. It is doubtful whether this measure would ever have passed the Senate but for the persistent lobbying of its former principal owner and President, Senator Somerville. Ross, Schurz and Thayer are principal supporters of the bill were Howard, Harlan and Sherman. The main opponents, Sherman, Chairman, Thayer, Davis, Howell and Yates. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton of Md., Harlan, Harris, Howard, John-ton, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Osborne, Pomeroy, Rice, Ramsey, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wrren and Wilson—32.

NAS—Messrs. Davis, Howell, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Thayer, Sherman, Vickens and Yates—13.

**The Army Bill.**

As it passed the House yesterday from the Conference Committee, is in twenty-five sections. Besides fixing a definite rate of pay for all officers, and providing that after July, 1871, the size of the army shall be forty thousand men, its chief feature is that for reducing the number of officers. The number of major generals' is fixed at six, and no appointments to these grades are to be made till by death, retirement or resignation that number is reduced below these figures. The retired list is fixed at 300, and till that number is reached, officers of thirty years' service may be retired on their own application and at the President's discretion. Officers who desire may be honorably discharged prior to next January, with one year's pay and all allowances, the offices of Commissary Sergeant and Medical Storekeeper are abolished, the first of next January, and incumbents then are to be mustered out with one year's pay and allowances. The grade of regimental commissary in cavalry regiments is to be assigned to the duty in regiments, and shall have the first vacancies in the rank of the next lowest grade. The grades of regimental commissary sergeant and sadler and saddler sergeant are also abolished, and corporals in each company are reduced to four, and all these persons may elect between a discharge or transfer to the War to other grades or honorable discharge, with full pay. No officer shall receive the pay of ceres designated by the General of the army or commanders of departments as he serves as recommended before an examining board of five, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and on its recommendation be mustered out with one year's pay, but all such officers are to be heard in their own behalf before the Examining Board. Officers of other arm of the service are to be filled until next January by appointment from the list of supernumeraries, having reference to present rank and service, and at that time all supernumeraries are to elect between going to the grade of second lieutenants or being honorably discharged with one year's pay and a lowances. Retired officers have seventy-five per cent. of their pay. Second officers on the active list. The offices of General and Lieutenant General are to expire with Sherman and Sheridan. The grade is not actually abolished, but it might about as well have been, for it is not allowed to give any privileges of title, uniform or command. No army officer, whether on the active or retired list, is allowed to hold civil office. This bill has yet to go through the Senate.

**The Tax and Tariff Bill**

Was further considered in the Senate Finance Committee on Saturday, but the progress upon it is slow, because Williams and Warner are so much engaged with the special San Domingo Committee. Parties representing the Western whisky interest are here and asking from the Committee certain modifications in existing laws. They represent that the twenty-five cent stamp tax authorized by the act of July, 1868, yields but about $780,000 annually; the one per cent. tax on sales of rectified and wholesale dealers about $1,333,000, and the fifty cents per barrel tax on rectifiers about $566,000. They argue that these taxes are vexatious, in some cases unequal, and that to abolish them would be an advantage to the Government as well as to the manufacture, and they say that though the revenue cannot be spared, it would be far better to increase from four dollars to six dollars the special tax per barrel at distilleries. This change, they hold, would yield the same annual revenue more than $170,000 annually, while the apparent deficiency would be more than made by the saving on a reduction of officers and of detection and collections. They argue further that a single large tax is much less irksome and troublesome than such a multiplication of small taxes as are imposed under existing laws. The committee do not yet say what they will do in the matter. The opinion expressed in some quarters that they will divide the pending bill and report on the tax bill and on the tariff bill, by a system of by some of the members as wholly without foundation.

**Money Stolen from the Treasury.**

The disappearance of $20,000 from one of the rooms of the Treasury Department yesterday is a good deal of a puzzle to the officers of that Bureau. The money, ten dollar notes, new issues of greenbacks, was in two bundles lying on a large table with other money, waiting to be recounted, preparatory to going into the vaults. About two o'clock three persons, friends of the official in charge of the room, came in and were shown through by this officials. With them entered two young men, supposed at the moment to be of the same party, one of whom made some inquiry of the colored woman in charge of the table. She answered his question and the two at once left, one of them carrying his hat under his arm. The theory of the officials is that the money went out in this hat, or beneath the coat of the man who carried it, having been stolen by him while his accomplice stood talking with the colored woman. The clerks and others engaged were kept until near midnight in the search for the money, and detectives have been at work in the case to-day.

**Payment of Red Cloud's Expenses.**

The $30,000 Indian appropriation bill, which passed the Sena e and failed in the House because of Benjamin's objection, is intended to give the Indian Bureau money to pay the expenses of Red Cloud's party, Spotted Tail's party and parties of Osages and Pawnees who are coming here shortly. The House will probably agree to it to-morrow or next day. Spotted Tail and his men have gone home by way of New York. The Indian Bureau wants to send Red Cloud home first, but he said in the council of Saturday that he had no desire to go there, but wished to return to his people by the most direct route.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 11, 1870.

ABSENCE OF SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hartley is acting Secretary during the absence of Secretary Boutwell. The latter will be absent a week.

THE FINAL INTERVIEW

Between Red Cloud, Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker took place to-day. Red Cloud made a speech in which he said before he left his country the chiefs held a council, and he had only spoken what they demanded. Secretary Cox promised every thing to advance their interests and make them happy. Governor Hughes, the Choctaw chief, gave them some good advice, which they received with approbation. Red Cloud declines going home via New York. He wants a straight line. He says he will not return angry, although it is evident the Indians are not well pleased with the result of the visit. They leave here Monday.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

To-day, $766,568 98; for the week, $5,621,885 65; for the fiscal year, $170,102,027 20. Coin balance in the Treasury to-day $104,284,421 18; currency balance $20,719,394 07; coin certificates $34,671,000.

RED CLOUD AND PARTY

Red Cloud had another interview to-day with Secretary Cox, indulging in another series of complaints. The Secretary responded, giving him good advice by urging him and his followers to adopt the ways of civilization, and assuring them that the Government would protect the interests of all the Indians who lived in peace with it. Red Cloud objected to going home by way of New York, saying he had seen enough of the town, and that presents could be bought at other places on the line homeward.

FIRE.

A fire in the basement of the St. James hotel to-day caused a dense smoke, and nearly suffocated several of the inmates. Mrs. Cragin, wife of Senator Cragin, and infant, were taken out of the third story window by members of the hook and ladder company, and a young lady was rescued in an unconscious condition by a young man, who ascended by the stairway and bore her in his arms down the ladder. The loss to the building is light.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1870.

TRADE OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN STATES.

It is stated that the President has organized and is about to inaugurate a commercial policy which will tend to bring us the vast trade of the Spanish American States, which now goes principally to European ports. The design is to carry out a former suggestion in his annual message. He already felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether we may not profitably enter into to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial and otherwise.

CONGRESSMEN INTERVIEW RED CLOUD.

Senator Sorrill, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Delegate Hooper, of Utah, had an interview with Red Cloud last evening, during which the Indian chief said there would be no war if the whites waited for the Sioux to commence it. His people, having no food, have to hunt, and when they did that they were told they were off their reservation and were shot at. This he considered unjust. The delegation start to-morrow noon for New York, where they remain a day or two, and then proceed directly home.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Letters from Denmark show that the government and people are much mortified at the neglect of the Senate on the subject of the St. Thomas treaty. Even its rejection would have left less unfriendly feeling than now manifested among the people.

RELEASE OF THE HORNET.

The President ordered the release of the Cuban privateer Hornet, seized at Wilmington last fall. Hernanda Manais, the original purchaser of the vessel from the United States Government, is required, however, to give bonds in the sum of fifty thousand dollars that the vessel shall not be used to commit hostilities against Spain, nor in any other way in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. General B. F. Butler and Hon. W. E. Chandler are sureties for the bonds. The vessel and other property restored are valued at about $100,000. The decision of the President is to be canvassed great rejoicing among the friends of the Cuban patriots.

DEPARTURE OF RED CLOUD AND PARTY POSTPONED.

The departure of Red Cloud and party for New York, which was to take place to-morrow, is postponed. He desires another conference with the authorities, which will probably be granted.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1870.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the franking bill came up but was laid aside informally to proceed with the funding bill. The latter was discussed by Messrs. Abbott and Thayer against, and Messrs. Howard and Harlan in favor of the bill. After a long discussion the bill was finally passed, 32 against 18.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN leave was given to the Finance Committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the joint resolution to pay the expenses of the delegations of Indians now visiting Washington, and appropriating for July following, $10,000 for these purposes. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill relating to the west branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, making a land grant, which, after some discussion, passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill.

After discussion, a substitute reported by the committee on Appropriations for the Senate amendment, putting female employees in the Departments on the same footing as males, was adopted, with an amendment that hereafter the compensation of such female clerks and employees as are females shall be the same as now fixed by law for the males of the same grade.

The Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for the commencement of a new building for the State Department was rejected, 22 to 128.

The amendment appropriating $100,000 for the expedition to the North pole, was rejected without division.

The amendment increasing the salary of the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was rejected, 36 to 94.

The amendment appended to the substitute of the Committee on Appropriations in the matter of female employees in the Departments, the amendment rejected and the substitute reported by the committee agreed to.

An amendment increasing the appropriation for the agricultural department was concurred in, and the bill then referred to the Committee of Conference; Dawes, Niblack, and Logan, being appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee, presented a bill for the reorganization of the army, which was read twice. It provides for a standing army of thirty thousand from July 1, 1871; provides for the pay of officers, and for the retirement of officers, and for their promotion. All officers not assigned by the 1st of January next are to be mustered out. Mr. Logan explained that the bill would save four millions annually.

Adjourned.

## MURDER AT PARKER'S LANDING.

**A Man Shot for Visiting a Lady After Being Warned to Keep Away.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., June 12, 1870.

Last night at twelve o'clock Alexander Fleming, thirty years of age, who resides ten miles back of Kittanning, was shot by William H. Greenwood at this place. Three shots took effect and Fleming died in half an hour. The cause of the difficulty was that Fleming was found in company with Greenwood's sister, after being warned to keep away from the house. P.

## PRESIDENTIAL FISHING EXCURSION.

**Unfavorable Weather—The Camsrons and the Catch—What it Means—Change of Programme.**

The President and family reached Harrisburg near midnight Thursday. They were accompanied by Marshal Sharpe and wife, Senators Cameron, Howe, Edmunds "and several others." They left the car at the eastern terminus of the Susquehanna bridge, and went to Senator Cameron's, where they took supper, and then the party proceeded north at 2:30 the next morning, on a Bishop excursion, the point of destination being Sinnamahoning or Youngwomanstown, on West Branch. A dispatch dated at Westport, the same day, says:

The Presidential fishing party arrived here to-day with Senator Cameron, joining Don Cameron, with a few friends who reached this place yesterday. The weather to-day was unfavorable to a very successful return of fish. The creek on yesterday's sport, when four streams were fished, and with which were caught to-day, make an aggregate of 1,600 fish. Party will return to Harrisburg, where Mrs. Grant and family and Mrs. Marshal Sharp, who have come here with Mrs. Cameron, will again join the party. The President was to-day entertained at dinner at the residence of Col. Noyes. The President will reach Washington on Monday morning. Fishing was only the excuse for the organization of the party, which it is understood was one important object in view. It will be remembered how strong financial influences were at the time of the Presidential doings in Washington (Pa.) last year. It is now conjectured that this trip will be equally important in financial affairs, and that some new combinations are designed. A chance freight train passing by the Presidential car was attached to it, and Mr. Grant has gone homeward, a change of programme for the thirty-sixth time.

A Harrisburg dispatch of Saturday says: The Presidential fishing party arrived here this afternoon. To-morrow they will be guests of J. D. Cameron, at Lochiel.

HARRISBURG, June 12—President Grant and party were guests of Cameron at his country seat at Lochiel to-day. The party leave in the early morning train for Washington.

**Married.**

On the 10th inst., at the Oregon Brewery, by the Rev. C. A. Brewer, Mr. John Barleycorn, of Canada, to Miss Juliette Hops, of New York. Fresh supplies of cream ales may be expected to result from this union. May their cups be filled with happiness.

## THE OIL REGIONS.

### Operations During Month of May.

**Production, Development, Number of New Wells Drilling, Stock of Oil on Hand, Shipments and Exports.**

PRODUCTION.

The Titusville *Herald*, of the 11th, says: There was an increase in the production for the month of May amounting to about nine hundred barrels daily over that of the preceding month. The month was most favorable for operations, and in addition to the several important "strikes" in various localities, there was a steady and uniform yield upon the majority of the older tracts and farms, while the decline was, save in one or two localities, trifling, and many tracts exhibit no apparent change.

Among the farms upon which the increase was light, or varying from ten to twenty-five barrels each, are the Shamburg Petroleum Company's tract, Gerow district, Pleasantville, Wood's farm, Petroleum Center, Columbia and Rynd farms, Shaw farms, Union & Brevoort Petroleum Company's tract, Lower Cherry run; Hunsekeeper and other farms near Pithole; H. McClintock, Tolls and J. Buchanan farms, near Rouseville. The increase on these farms, though small, reached in the aggregate to 200 barrels daily.

The most important increase during the month occurred in the districts south of Franklin on the Allegheny river, including the Parker's Landing territory, upon the Tuttle farm and the vicinity of West Hickory, (the daily increase in this locality averaging 225 barrels,) upon the Talbott farm near Petroleum Centre, where the increase per day over the most previous was 112 barrels, and upon the Chicago and Emery tract, upper Cherry Run, the former having increased 86 and the latter 47 barrels per day over the production of the month of April.

The yield in Allegheny river districts south of Franklin, was increased materially by the completion of new wells in the vicinity of Parker's Landing and by the use of torpedoes in old wells that had begun to fail. Several new wells were struck about the 15th of the month that produced steadily from forty to seventy-five barrels of oil each per day, while the production during the latter part of the month was largely increased by new strikes and the use of torpedoes in wells that had heretofore produced in small quantities only.

The weather during the month under review was most favorable for operations, only a little over three days stoppages and accidents throughout the entire region than for any month previous during the year. This was especially the case at Parker's Landing, and though but few new wells were struck during the month there yet remain a sufficient number being drilled to keep up the production of the district for some time to come.

The following table shows the production during May, 1870:

Total shipments of Crude for May of ..... bbls of 45 gallons each ..... 836,352
Add to reduce to bbls of 45 gallons each ..... 19,328

Total shipment of bbls of 45 gallons each ..... 416,881
Stock on hand May 1st ..... 329,049
Stock on hand June 1st ..... 311,968

Add increase on June 1st ..... 12 959

Total production during May ..... 429 849
Average per day for 31 days ..... 13,865
Average per day in May, 1869 ..... 13,806
Daily increase May 1870, over May, 1869 ..... 3 712

There was no change of importance in the quality of the crude produced, and as a whole there is less benzine used than formerly, and in consequence better oil and better prices are the result. There are 56 wells now drilling.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

There were no discoveries of new territory made during May, but in the vicinity of West Hickory, Parker's Landing and at Brady's Bend, numerous wells have been started which, in most cases, will extend the territory already discovered in the immediate vicinity. The Tuttle well, struck about the 30th of April, near West Hickory, gave an impetus to development in that locality which passes to be opened up a new and extensive oil field, and one which had heretofore attracted little attention. This well, the only one now producing at this point, yielded a steady production of 100 barrels per day during the entire month, and from fifteen to twenty wells have been started upon this tract, all of which, joining farms, several of which will be completed during the present month. The development of the territory in the vicinity of the Fagundas, Scott, Hoffman, Snedeker and McClintock farms, the latter the scene of action of one or two wells now in the oil bearing rock, extensive operations will be commenced, unless something in the meantime intervenes, they should prove non-productive. The extent and value of this territory will be fully defined during the next three months. Its location, and the advantages of an extra thickness of sand rock, serve to render it one of the finest points upon which to operate in the region, and should the new wells now drilling prove successful, it will become one of the chief petroleum producing centers of the oil region.

Upon the Chicago and other tracts on Upper Cherry Run, the yield of oil has declined in as great as during any previous month of the year and the production upon the former tract was increased about one hundred barrels daily over that of the previous month—and nearly all the wells are now pumping. This territory still ranks among the best, and there are no indications of any important decrease for months to come.

Several wells are near completion upon the Hunsekeeper, Keed and Hall farms, near Pithole, and the sinking of new wells upon these farms is being prosecuted without any signs of abatement.

Notwithstanding the opening of several new districts during the month, and the large percentage of the oil the numbers of wells being drilled in the Allegheny river territory, the number of new wells commenced being quiteas great as during April, May and June, the most important strikes of the month were located upon the extreme western limit of this territory, and while the results of these wells does not enlarge the field to any extent it clearly proves that the boundaries of the field have not yet been ascertained. There seems to be little difference in the value of the first or bottom land territory at this point, large paying wells being found in each, and the yield ranging from 100 barrels in size or length of production. The yield of oil is now actually greater at this point than at any time previous, and there seems no cause there is reason to believe that it has reached the maximum, though no improvement in that may be expected for some time to come.

Upon the J. McClintock, Corquhar and Crawford farms new wells have been made, and nearly twenty wells are now in process of drilling upon these three farms, while numbers of old producing farms upon Oil creek are drilling from one to three wells each. The plan of reviving the old and abandoned wells lying adjacent to the creek has been extensively practiced, and in nearly every case the investment has proved a paying one.

Upon the Shaw farms and upon the A. Buchanan farms, near Rouseville, several new wells are being drilled, and in nearly every instance wells upon these farms have proved a productive and lasting.

One of the most important strikes of the season, and one which all considers rly to the production for the month, was that known as the Wells, Dalzell & Co. well, on the Tuttle farm, lying north of Petroleum Center. The well was struck about the 15th of May, and for several days its production was about three hundred barrels per day. This has added largely to the value of the Tuttle farm, and drilling farms, and preparations for extensive operations are being made in the vicinity. During this well the daily production of the Dalzell farm was increased 112 barrels for the month, and it is still one of the best wells in the oil region.

THE STOCK.

On the first of June the stock was 12,959 barrels in excess of that upon the first of May, while the total amount of stock was 311,968 barrels, against 365,481 barrels June 1st, 1869, or 53,916 bbls less than at the same time last year. This includes all stocks at wells in iron tanks, and in the wo den tanks of refiners and pipe companies throughout the region. The latter amounted to abs ut 12,500 barrels, and includes the small stocks at Titusville, Miller, Benninghoff, Watson & Boyd and Young farms, Petroleum Center, Pioneer, Mc.intockville, Pithole and Oil City. The stock in the tankage on June 1st 272 2 0 barrels. The capacity of iron tankage in the region is 1,159,000 barrels.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The total shipments of crude, equivalent of barrels of forty-five gallons each, during May, are 27,519 barrels less than those of April. The shipments by river were exceedingly light, and only comprised a few barrels from points below Oil City, on the Allegheny river. There was considerable refined oil shipped from points upon the Oil City and Allegheny Railroad, of which New York received the largest amount, and Philadelphia the next.

The following tables show the shipments of crude and refined of barrels of forty-five gallons each, of crude equivalent, by all routes, May 1870.

| | Bbls. |
|---|---|
| To New York | 196,553 |
| To Cleveland | 66,288 |
| To Boston | 8,734 |
| To Philadelphia | 69,032 |
| To Pittsburgh | 57,501 |
| To Portland | 2,531 |
| To other points | 16,118 |
| Total bbls | 398,353 |

The following table exhibits the shipments of crude equivalent from January 1st to June 1st, 1870:

| | Bbls. |
|---|---|
| To New York | 492,595 |
| To Cleveland | 691,388 |
| To Boston | 20,703 |
| To Philadelphia | 150,761 |
| To Pittsburgh | 491,877 |
| To Portland | 6,158 |
| To other points | 104,849 |
| Total | 1,810,356 |

PETROLEUM EXPORTS.

The following tables has been compiled of petroleum exported from the port of New York from January 1st, 1870, to June 1st, 1870, and from all other ports from January 1st to May 30th, 1870:

| From New York..... galls | 1870. 25,677,502 | 1869. 23,998,810 |
|---|---|---|
| Boston..... | 872,052 | 1,042,000 |
| Philadelphia..... | 11,953,474 | 8,123,052 |
| Baltimore..... | 867,328 | 475,441 |
| Total exports from the United States..... | 36,130,955 | 34,847,319 |
| Same time 1868..... | | 31,216,013 |
| Same time 1867..... | | 22,510,093 |

## EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

**Heavy Hail Storm—Great Destruction of Window Glass—Crops Badly Injured.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 11, 1870.

At noon to-day a very destructive hail storm passed over this city. Nearly all the windows fronting south and west were demolished. It is reported that the crops are ruined. Numbers of sheep and hogs are reported killed. Many of the roofs are riddled. The hail fell to a depth of four or five inches. The new Presbyterian Church is one of the greatest sufferers, nearly all of their beautiful stained glass windows being broken. Some of the stones were seven inches in circumference. C.

A fire in Montreal, Canada, Friday destroyed the building occupied by the Canadian Glass Works. Loss $30,000, partly insured.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Revolutionary Movements in Italy—Gustave Florens Still in London—French Cable—Charles Dickens—The New Turret Ship Captain—The Spanish Cortes—Message of Condolence from the Queen to the Family of Dickens—The Coercion Act—Dinner to Ashbury—The Postal Treaty with France—Education in England—The Irish Land Bill—The Conflagration at Constantinople, &c.**

**Another Revolutionary Movement.**

FLORENCE, June 11.—It has been reported to the Government to-day that another revolutionary movement is about to occur in Italy. The authorities are taking measures to suppress disorders.

FLORENCE, June 12.—The *Economista* reports that the correspondence between the Italian and Swiss Governments on the subject of the threatened insurrection in Italy by the adherents of Mazzini, have assumed a milder form. A dispatch from Vienna, states that a descent of Italian revolutionists from Austrian territory is threatened, and that the Austrian Government is taking measures to guard against the movement.

**Gustave Flourens Still in London.**

LONDON, June 11—Gustave Flourens, the noted French radical, is still in the city. The dispatch from Athens announcing his arrival there, which has been circulated from Europe, is therefore untrue.

**French Cable Association.**

PARIS, June 11.—It is definitely ascertained that the Convention between the French Government and *Societe du Cable Trans Atlantique Francois* for the abandonment of the exclusive privileges of the society was signed yesterday.

**Dickenson Religion.**

LONDON, June 11.—The last letter written by Dickens was dated June 8. This letter contains a long and deep expression of his views on religion, and is quoted in newspapers as repudiating any contrary impression which may have been derived from the sentiments in his books.

**The Spanish Cortes.**

MADRID, June 11.—The sessions of the Cortes for the most part have been monopolized the past week in debating a proposition looking to the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies. The bill for opening colonial ports is well received and has already passed its first stage. There is still some excitement over the question of the future ruler of Spain. The Orleanists in the Cortes have joined the Republicans who recently adhered to Espartero. These now have a majority of the Cortes. The latter's name as second choice if the Duke does not accept or cannot be chosen.

**Message of Condolence from the Queen.**

LONDON, June 11.—Queen Victoria, immediately after the intelligence of Mr. Dickens's death was communicated at court, dispatched a special message of condolence to the family bearing the family of the deceased author. The public institutions in the city suspended business immediately after hearing of the melancholy event.

**The Coercion Act.**

In Ireland a Commission acting under the provisions of the coercion act, has tried Gearty and Brady for an attempt to murder Radcliffe. Both were convicted and have been sentenced Gearty for life and Brady for ten years. For ten years. The jurist had previously failed to agree on a verdict.

**Dinner to Mr. Ashbury.**

The friends of Mr. Ashbury gave a dinner in his honor. Mr. Ashbury made a speech, in the course of which he informed his friends that he considered his election as certain as he could procure for the contest in American waters. He hoped to bring them all back, and also promised to build a ship ahead of the Dauntless. Great applause.

**Postal Treaty.**

PARIS, June 11.—The French Government renews negotiations with Minister Washburne for a new postal treaty with the United States, and accepts Creswell's conditions of last year.

**Masonic Honors Refused.**

PARIS, June 11.—Messrs. Meilhot and Cornot have refused the Masonic honors recently tendered them.

**The Pera Conflagration.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—It is impossible to say how many lives were lost during the conflagration. Some put the number at 300, others at 1,200. These are extremes, and estimates are made every where between these extremes. Seven thousand houses were destroyed, leaving relief to the sufferers. More than a hundred churches and five hundred fountains were also burned. The Christians who were burned out, and large sums of money are subscribed by the generosity of the Sultan.

**Dickens's Will.**

LONDON, June 11.—In his will, Dickens leaves *All the Year Round* to his sister-in-law, Georgina Pithole, and the sinking of new wells upon these farms is being prosecuted without any signs of abatement.

Notwithstanding the opening of several new districts during the month, and the large percentage of the oil the numbers of wells being drilled in the Allegheny river territory, the number of new wells commenced being quiteas great as during April, May and June, the most important strikes of the month were located upon the extreme western limit of this territory, and while the results of these wells does not enlarge the field to any extent it clearly proves that the boundaries of the field have not yet been ascertained. There seems to be little difference in the value of the first or bottom land territory at this point, large paying wells being found in each, and the yield ranging from 100 barrels in size or length of production. The yield of oil is now actually greater at this point than at any time previous, and there seems no cause there is reason to believe that it has reached the maximum, though no improvement in that may be expected for some time to come.

Upon the J. McClintock, Corquhar and Crawford farms new wells have been made, and nearly twenty wells are now in process of drilling upon these three farms, while numbers of old producing farms upon Oil creek are drilling from one to three wells each. The plan of reviving the old and abandoned wells lying adjacent to the creek has been extensively practiced, and in nearly every case the investment has proved a paying one.

Upon the Shaw farms and upon the A. Buchanan farms, near Rouseville, several new wells are being drilled, and in nearly every instance wells upon these farms have proved a productive and lasting.

One of the most important strikes of the season, and one which all considers rly to the production for the month, was that known as the Wells, Dalzell & Co. well, on the Tuttle farm, lying north of Petroleum Center. The well was struck about the 15th of May, and for several days its production was about three hundred barrels per day. This has added largely to the value of the Tuttle farm, and drilling farms, and preparations for extensive operations are being made in the vicinity. During this well the daily production of the Dalzell farm was increased 112 barrels for the month, and it is still one of the best wells in the oil region.

THE STOCK.

On the first of June the stock was 12,959 barrels in excess of that upon the first of May, while the total amount of stock was 311,968 barrels, against 365,481 barrels June 1st, 1869, or 53,916 bbls less than at the same time last year. This includes all stocks at wells in iron tanks, and in the wo den tanks of refiners and pipe companies throughout the region. The latter amounted to abs ut 12,500 barrels, and includes the small stocks at Titusville, Miller, Benninghoff, Watson & Boyd and Young farms, Petroleum Center, Pioneer, Mc.intockville, Pithole and Oil City. The stock in the tankage on June 1st 272 2 0 barrels. The capacity of iron tankage in the region is 1,159,000 barrels.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The total shipments of crude, equivalent of barrels of forty-five gallons each, during May, are 27,519 barrels less than those of April. The shipments by river were exceedingly light, and only comprised a few barrels from points below Oil City, on the Allegheny river. There was considerable refined oil shipped from points upon the Oil City and Allegheny Railroad, of which New York received the largest amount, and Philadelphia the next.

The following tables show the shipments of crude and refined of barrels of forty-five gallons each, of crude equivalent, by all routes, May 1870.

| | Bbls. |
|---|---|
| To New York | 196,553 |
| To Cleveland | 66,288 |
| To Boston | 8,734 |
| To Philadelphia | 69,032 |
| To Pittsburgh | 57,501 |
| To Portland | 2,531 |
| To other points | 16,118 |
| Total bbls | 398,353 |

The following table exhibits the shipments of crude equivalent from January 1st to June 1st, 1870:

| | Bbls. |
|---|---|
| To New York | 492,595 |
| To Cleveland | 691,388 |
| To Boston | 20,703 |
| To Philadelphia | 150,761 |
| To Pittsburgh | 491,877 |
| To Portland | 6,158 |
| To other points | 104,849 |
| Total | 1,810,356 |

PETROLEUM EXPORTS.

The following tables has been compiled of petroleum exported from the port of New York from January 1st, 1870, to June 1st, 1870, and from all other ports from January 1st to May 30th, 1870:

| From New York..... galls | 1870. 25,677,502 | 1869. 23,998,810 |
|---|---|---|
| Boston..... | 872,052 | 1,042,000 |
| Philadelphia..... | 11,953,474 | 8,123,052 |
| Baltimore..... | 867,328 | 475,441 |
| Total exports from the United States..... | 36,130,955 | 34,847,319 |
| Same time 1868..... | | 31,216,013 |
| Same time 1867..... | | 22,510,093 |

## EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

**Heavy Hail Storm—Great Destruction of Window Glass—Crops Badly Injured.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 11, 1870.

At noon to-day a very destructive hail storm passed over this city. Nearly all the windows fronting south and west were demolished. It is reported that the crops are ruined. Numbers of sheep and hogs are reported killed. Many of the roofs are riddled. The hail fell to a depth of four or five inches. The new Presbyterian Church is one of the greatest sufferers, nearly all of their beautiful stained glass windows being broken. Some of the stones were seven inches in circumference. C.

A fire in Montreal, Canada, Friday destroyed the building occupied by the Canadian Glass Works. Loss $30,000, partly insured.

## THE TURF.

**June Meeting of the Oil City Park Association—The Entries—Pittsburgh Horses to Contest.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

OIL CITY, June 12.

Following are the entries for the Oil City races, to come off June 14th and 15th: First day, purse $400, No. 1, horses owned in Venango and Crawford counties sixty days previous to the closing of the entries that have not trotted better than 2:48. $200 to the first, $125 to the second, $75 to the third horse—first, J. N. Humphrey, of Titusville, names b.g. Honest George; second, P. H. Tiernan, of Oil City, names b. r. m. Foggy Dew; third, Jas. McLean, of Meadville, names b. g. Dickens; fourth, James G. White, of Oil City, names b. m. Lady Gay.

Purse of three hundred dollars, for pacers—$175 to the first, $85 to the second and $40 to the third—First, Jas. McLean, Oil City, names s. m. Mary Ann, formerly Swan Bittery; second, Isaac F. Davis, of Cleveland, names b. r. m. Maggie Mitchell; third, S. T. Bice, of Pittsburgh, names g. g. Sam Hill.

Second day, purse $1,175; No. 3, free to all horses—$600 to the first, $300 to the second, $175 to the third and $100 to the fourth—first, John Watson, of Pittsburgh, names b. r. m. Annie Watson; second, James McLean, of Meadville, names, b. g. Hooper; third, H. Bowman, of Pittsburgh, names g. g. Red Hot, formerly Webster, said to be formerly Paddy Carey; fourth, W. Bowers, Jr., of Buffalo, name b. g. Derby, formerly Dutchman; fifth, F. Elwood, of Cleveland, names b. g. Dick Hilliard; sixth, A. Lewis, of Buffalo, names, b. m. Clara.

Purse of $400, No. 4, for horses that have never beaten 2:44; $250 to the first, $100 to the second, and $40 to the third; first, H. Hunts, of Titusville, names b. r. m. Mary Lambert; second, F. P. Tiernan, of Oil City, names b. m. Mary Taylor; third, A. Jones, of Homesville, names b. g. Ashland Pet; fourth, S. T. Bane, of Pittsburgh, names b. g. Juliet Brown. The Allegheny Valley Railroad and Atlantic and Great Western Railway will issue half fare tickets to Oil City during the races.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

A gang of seventy-five Chinamen arrived at Chicago Saturday morning from San Francisco, *en route* for North Adams, Massachusetts, where they are to be employed in the boot and shoe factories. They are the first gang ever sent East and are under the direction of Koopmanschap.

John Schweitzer committed suicide at his home, 71 George street, Chicago, Saturday night. He had been absent from his family since January, and returned Saturday night, when his wife refused to let him in. He broke in and drew a pistol from his pocket and blew out his brains.

The

# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870.

THE result of the Indian chiefs' visit to Washington is not in the highest degree encouraging. Their language has been anything but conciliatory, and if peace is preserved it will not be from their efforts. The profession of ignorance of certain treaties illustrates the folly of treating with the Indians as with civilized nations. The impression left on the mind by their speeches is that they do not intend to keep faith, and that, after all, coercion, as gentle as possible and in a humane spirit, must chiefly be relied on to keep them in order. No one need be surprised to hear that these chiefs on their return have taken the war path with greater ferocity than ever.

THE "Republican Congress Campaign Committee" have permanently organized by choosing Senator WILSON Chairman and electing the following permanent Executive Committee: Senator WILSON, Chairman; LOGAN of Illinois, CAMERON of Pennsylvania, KETCHAM of New York, CHANDLER of Michigan, SAWYER of South Carolina, RICE of Arkansas, SARGENT of California, and PLATT of Virginia. So CAMERON is fully installed as leader of the campaign in Pennsylvania. The work of "setting up" conventions in his interest is going on. State Senators chosen at the coming election will have a vote on the United States Senator question when CAMERON'S term expires, and a Legislature must be chosen in his interest. Thus politics in Pennsylvania, so far as Republicans are concerned, have been refined down to a nice point. CAMERON'S sole object is to pave the way for his own re-election. All who feel like assisting him are expected to fall into line and keep step.

WEST POINT is not a sentimental institution. Things turn there on cold reality, certain regulations being prescribed for disposing of every question. It was therefore foolish and cruel to send there two colored youngsters, one physically defective, the other deficient in mental training—one year being the extent of his schooling—expecting them to succeed on sentiment. To expect the one defective in sight, or the other without even a common school education to pass the rigid examination prescribed for all alike, because of their color, was a stretch of sentiment to which West Point is a stranger. Of those who annually submit themselves to the ordeal we believe considerably less than half graduate; and it would be exhibiting better sense than was shown in the sending to the institution the young men referred to to select really competent negroes to make the trial. That negroes have a chance at West Point, according to their capacity, there is no reason to doubt. The two whose cases we have referred to were even favored, if anything made much of—at any rate they were not "put through" as white boys usually are. They brought us nothing to complain of so much as the lack of sense on the part of those who sent them to an ordeal which they should have known they could not pass.

THE New York *Times* is attempting to show that the retention of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS as Special Revenue Commissioner is as essential as any one thing can be to the payment of the public debt, if not the very existence of government itself. It is really wonderful what efforts are put forth to keep this man in office, in England and by English agents here especially. One would suppose that no such man as WELLS ever existed before, and that without him in that office the nation will surely go to the dogs. The *Times* says he started out a Protectionist, but it does not say that he turned about under some process or other during his year's stay in England, where his schooling and associations were wholly Anti-American. His ideas of political economy underwent a change under peculiar circumstances, and we should as soon think of taking up for President or for the other high offices monarchists because they happened to be tolerably capable, as continuing this gentleman in a position where he can do the kinks of only applying views and doctrines for which he exchanged abroad those acquired at home, and that were peculiarly adapted to our own country, habits of our people and our political system. The *Times* pushes the matter of retention in office too far and makes it too personal for Mr. WELLS'S own good. There might be something said the utterance of which that gentleman would not thank any one for provoking. Neither the President nor Secretary of the Treasury is for his retention, and for the best of reasons; and it can only do an injury to Mr. WELLS to push the question of his continuance in office to the extent to which the *Times* and some other papers seem disposed.

THE verdict in the MCFARLAND case promises to be not wholly without good results, since it has awakened the medical fraternity to a sense of its responsibility in cases where attempts are made to justify murder on the plea of insanity. It has become quite common where the question of guilt is in nowise problematical, where the evidence is conclusive and overwhelming, for the attorney for the prisoner to set up this plea, and in the difference of opinion among pyhsicians as to what evidences the exis ence of the malady, he very rarely fails of making it successful. The acquittal of COLE and MCFARLAND are notable instances. The subject has excited a great deal of comment of late among all classes and now the Medico-Legal Society of New York have taken it under advisement. At a meeting of the Society, held in New York on Thursday evening last, Dr. JAMES J. O'DEA read a paper on the subject, in which, among other things, he said:

> "A reform was needed in the administration of the law as regards insanity. Whether this reform should be of the character recommended by Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi—that when this plea is set up it should be decided in the Court of Ancery to be passed upon separately, and if there decided to be well sustained also be allowed in the trial Court, and if not, not; or whether the manner of getting medical experts to testify should be the subject of reform—was an open question. His remedy would be to save the Court appointed the medical experts in the case, and not to allow them to be called by either side. The only true expert, in the appreciation of the human mind when who knew the workings of the human mind when healthy, as well as when it was in an insane condition.

Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND approved of the sentiments contained in the paper, but thought there would be difficulty in putting Gov. ALCORN'S recommendation into practice. In this Dr. HAMMOND'S opinion the hypothetical questions always put to medical witnesses in cases where insanity is pleaded to be evasive, should be framed and put by the Court, based on the evid-nce adduced, and not by counsel on either side; for these questions are now framed to suit the prosecution or the defense, as the case may be. He contended, also, that insane men should be put under recording to the extent of the crime committed. Even hanging them might be safe in some instances, for he thought it possible for them, in many cases, to control their impulses, as it would prevent the organization of these people. The leting loose of McFarland, he thought, was an outrage, for he was now the only man in this community who was privileged to do just as he pleases. He should have been sent to the insane asylum.

VIEWED as the representative of a party, if not on his own account, GUSTAVE FLOURENS is worth studying. As our readers remember, it was he who on the arrest of ROCHEFORT, discharged his revolver and announced that the revolution had begun. A refugee in England, he has since been connected, in appearance at least, with an attempt to destroy the Emperor. As a sign of the difference between the present and other times not very remote, it is really rather interesting to note that one mode in which this redoubtable revolutionist is assailed by his enemies, the supporters of the powers that be, is an imputation on his veracity. Many Frenchmen say and appear to believe that the reign of violence is over never to return, and one is tempted to think they are right when we see the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON carefully setting forth in its newspapers the proof that one of its most persistent assailants has shown himself unworthy of the public confidence by his contempt for truth. A short time ago in a leading journal of Paris, a letter of FLOURENS was published. At least the letter bore his signature. It was a petition dated January 21, 1868, addressed to the Emperor, in which FLOURENS, in very respectful terms, reminded his majesty that the petitioner's father had, for forty years, been Professor in the Museum of Natural History and in the College of France, and that it had been one of his most cherished wishes that his son should succeed him in the professorship. The petitioner then begs the Emperor to fulfil the desire of that illustrious man by authorizing his son to resume the duties of the place which he formerly filled to the satisfaction of the public. In conclusion he offers his most humble "hommages."

When the *Figaro* containing this petition came into the hands of FLOURENS in London, he addressed a note to the editor, in which he denied that he had ever written that or any letter of the kind, and said that if he were in Paris he would try to find out the inventors of so odious a falsehood. Whereupon this letter to the editor and the original manuscript of the petition were submitted for examination to DELAUNE, an expert in handwriting attached to the Bank of France. His verdict, founded not only on these but on many other letters written by GUSTAVE FLOURENS, was that the petition and the letter to the editor were unquestionably written by the same hand.

## THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND.

Never before was there so much likelihood as now exists of the introduction of the ballot into English administration. To secure the change has required a long and hard contest; the arguments for and against the method have been thoroughly canvassed, and the prospect is that, if it shall now be adopted, it will be accompanied and guarded with provisions to prevent some at least of those frightful abuses by which the institution is degraded in this country. Hitherto in England the elector has been required in the exercise of his right, to declare his preference for one candidate or another by lifting up his hand, or his voice in the presence of the multitude who may happen at the time to surround the place of election. When a change from this open manner of exercising the right of suffrage first became the subject of agitation, it was found that the weight of opinion in favor of the established mode was quite overwhelming. From time immemorial the land owners had been accustomed to consider their tenant farmers as bound to vote in accordance with the wishes of their patrons. They supposed this control of their tenants' votes to rest upon a perfect and indisputable right, and until a very recent time few tenants were disposed to question a practice sanctioned by prescription so venerable. The modern spirit which dared to attack the ancient usage, did not at first command much respect even among the farmers. It was looked upon as low radicalism, generated in the manufacturing districts, among the people who did not enjoy the privilege of being owned and ruled by "real born gentlemen." And, in fact, the great manufacturers, "the lords of industry," had appropriated the doctrine of the lords of the soil, and claimed and asserted the right to control the votes of their workmen just as the land owners claimed and asserted the right to control the votes of their tenants.

With too few exceptions, both the proprietors of land and the employers of labor sternly took advantage of their power to compel those dependant on them to vote as they desired them to vote or by deprivation or dismissal to punish them for the refusal to obey their behests. As a matter of course, the vast influence of wealth was thus arrayed against the introduction of the ballot. In addition to this influence many of the most able and earnest friends of reform have always opposed it as a manner of voting unworthy of the English character. It is the duty, they say, of every citizen to choose his side in the political conflict, and without fear or reserve to proclaim his sentiments as to the government of the country. Only in this way they think, can independent intelligent political action be secured. In the timidity which shrinks from the open avowal of their opinions and asks for the ballot that they may conceal them, there is cowardice disgraceful to Englishmen. They also say that if the ballot should be introduced, there is danger that each elector may be satisfied with the mere deposit of his vote as his whole civil duty, and may take no farther interest in the political controversy of the time. Another consideration which has been much insisted upon by these as well as by the less disinterested opponents of the ballot, is the abuses to which it is exposed. We are sorry to say that some of the most damaging illustrations of those abuses have been derived from the records of elections in the United States. However, in spite of the antagonism of selfishness and in spite of plausible objections founded upon the possible evils of the mode itself, the cause of the ballot has steadily gained ground, and seems destined before long to become the established English method of election. But if introduced, it will be accompanied with an ingenious, though rather complicated, contrivance to prevent the abuses which have been so ruinous in this country. The fact is interesting, and the change may well be watched with attention by Americans, as it may be possible for them to learn something practically useful by the result of the English experiment.

## THE ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

General Irwin, a worthy, popular and attractive man in every re pect, has scarcely been in office as State Treasurer, when, in accordance with the law of election, commenced—commenced as much by the men who were disappointed by his election last January as it is by himself or friends. Indeed, we had the impression that the contest for the position of the State Treasury is now the principal object of the contending parties at all parts. It shapes politics in every county in the state, and many men make an effort to get into the Legislature solely for the purpose of voting for a Treasurer, so out of that vote they calculate they can make double pay. We need scarcely allude to the fact that the office is a condition or politics, but it nevertheless exists, and we make it the duty of the Democracy to grapple and fully attempt its reform. In several localities we publish this week articles in the Republican party on this question, so that we may therefore issue the control of one of the principal offices in the gift of the mass of men cannot longer keep their eyes closed to the corruption that they make the election of State Treasurer out of the hands of the Legislature and give it to the people, if reform is honestly wanted. No party, no government, can long stand the shock of such a struggle.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Philadelphia paper on the same subject says it is well understood that Mr. MACKEY will again be a candidate, and that local nominations, so far as he and his friends will be able to control them, will be made in his interest. The introduction of an issue so personal as this will be likely to produce results not otherwise probable.

WHAT to do with the avails of the next cotton crop, is the question which is much discussed in the South. It is not exactly counting chicken-before they are hatched, for being out of debt now, it is reasonable to suppose that when the next crop is gathered a considerable surplus will be on hand. It is gratifying to know that the idea of factories, not for working up cotton solely, but the minerals of the South, is the most prevalent one. This receives encouragement from some statements made at the recent Industrial Convention held in Charleston. A factory in South Carolina sent packages of yarn to England last spring, and sold them there at a profit of four and one-quarter cents per pound, or about forty per cent. on the cost of manufacture. It appears that these yarns can be made five cents per pound cheaper than at the North, and when sent here for sale, after paying the usual commissions, have returned a profit to the manufacturers of ten cents per pound. It is said that a Northern manufacturer, who had observed the success of the Southern factories during periods of depression at the North, and had started an experimental establishment in Georgia which yielded $15,000 profit from only 16 frames or 7,000 spindles, while the other factories paid no profit, has moved his entire manufacturing business to the South. It is estimated that the principle of manufacturing goods in that region, where the staples are produced, if applied to Southern cotton, would readily save from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 per annum to the South.

A PAMPHLET has appeared in France foreshadowing the cutting up of Spain and the division of the country between France, England and Portugal—the lion's share to go to France. The authorship is said to be generally attributed to Louis Napoleon. Anonymous pamphlets are frequent, and seldom excite much interest. Such a partitioning of Spain as is here spoken of would be but pursuing logically her downward career from the time her glory commenced to wane. That Napoleon should seek such an extinguishment of the country, is reasonable enough to suppose. That its present situation favors almost any scheme he might conceive, is equally true. All that is wanting is a little stipulation giving Cuba to the United States for the good will France bears towards us for driving her out of Mexico, and the pleasant remembrance England has of the events of our war. As for Portugal, she is of no account.

SOME Baltimore women are reported to have carried the decoration business to the excess of bestowing their choicest flowers on the grave of J. Wilkes Booth, whose memory appears to be more precious to them than the soldiers who fell fighting for the rebellion. It has long been the misfortune of Baltimore to be infested by the very worst sort of characters, always numerous enough to keep up a certain disreputable reputation for that city. It was probably the mothers of this disreputable breed of men who thus gave assurance of their sympathy with murder. In Baltimorians it must be pleasant to contemplate the probability of these creatures perpetuating the class to which they belong, and increasing a kind of population from which the city has already suffered so much.

THE Pennsylvania Medical Society, at its late meeting in Philadelphia, evilenced an appreciation of the woman question as connected with the practice of medicine, which, in view of the past history of the Society, shows considerable progression in the direction of liberality. On motion of Dr. Attle, the Woman's Medical College was recognized, and all resolutions affecting that institution and the status of female practitioners were rescinded. This places lady practitioners on the same footing as their professional brethren who observe the code of ethics of the National Medical Association.

The President is like a Mayor. He is human, and would like to go a-fishing. We advise him to use the "brown hackle" fly, for at this season it is particularly fascinating to trout.—*Philadelphia Post.*

And beware of fishers of men.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To whom do our streets belong?—*Philadelphia Press.*

We give it up.

The Indians at Washington are crying for powder and ball. If some of them don't conduct themselves better on the frontier they will be accommodated.

A Chicago theater is playing "Orpheus in Hell." If he is in Chicago the play cannot be disputed.

A newspaper which perpetrated something witty was chagrined to see it going the rounds of the press credited to the Boston *Post*. The editor corrected the credit and remarked: "We can be as funny as the *Post* occasionally." His mortification can be imagined when the compositor made his assertion read, "as foolish as the *Post*."

Ten million quarts of strawberries have been brought into Norfolk this season. Most of them have been shipped North.

An important case has just been decided in the United States Circuit in Philadelphia. General George Cadwalader was sued for $10,000 damages for seizing the bark Al in 1863, arresting her officers and confining them in Fort Mifflin. It was proved on the part of the defense that the arrest and confinement were by order of the President as a war measure. The jury found that General Cadwalader acted by express instructions of the Secretary of War, that those instructions came virtually from the President, and that the plaintiff accordingly had no cause of action.

A Roman correspondent of a New York paper writes: "Cardinal de Bonnechose and Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, had put themselves at the head of a limited number of prelates favorable to the dogma of infallibility, but not altogether satisfied with the projected definition, and maintaining that the formula should be rendered more conciliatory in its character. Their proposals received apparent attention and consideration, and report has it that the formula had been drawn up, corrected in terms such as no conscience could demur at. This now turns out to have been an error; the formula remains precisely the same as at first. Nevertheless it is confidently expected these would-be reformers will vote for the decree. The opposition party meantime has been freshly stirred up by the results of this attempt at modification. Twenty-three German and seventeen Hungarian bishops have resolved upon a direct appeal to Pius IX. Not as a *postulatum* this time, but as a protest, declaring him to be the one alone responsible to God and to man for the ills now menacing the Catholic Church."

The vote cast by California in the Presidential election of 1868, was 5,561 less than that cast in 1856. In addition, the gold yield had fallen from $22,000,000 in 1860 to $20,000,000 in 1869, or 28 per cent. And, lastly, the labor of the State is becoming more and more demoralized. The California papers account for the falling-off in the vote, by the emigration to the mines of Nevada.

The lumber trade of Wisconsin has assumed gigantic proportions. At Oshkosh alone there are twenty-one steam saw mills, eighteen shingle mills, six planing mills, &c. To supply them 140,000 000 feet of logs came down from the rivers Northward. The timber lands are a belt one hundred and twenty miles long and thirty-five wide. They include eighty townships and 1,760,000 acres. The estimated supply of lumber on this tract is 200,000,000 feet of pine alone for the next fifteen years.

An inventive Frenchman has recently patented in Paris an extraordinary submarine boat, which is formed like a fish and constitutes in reality a submarine velocipede. It is made of stout hide, strongly supported at the sides by very tough whalebone, and is from sixteen to twenty feet in length. Its exact shape is that of a young sperm whale. In the interior is a mechanism simple and ingenious, by which the fins and the tail are moved on the plan of the pedals of a velocipede. The navigator lies on his stomach at full length and steers the boat in any direction, backward, forward, up or down, without fatigue, and with secrecy any effort. As a provision against accident, a long tube of gutta percha floats on the surface and communicates with the interior in case the supply of condensed air should give out. But this is almost unnecessary, for by simply rising parallel with the surface another supply of air can be taken in, which will last for a considerable time.

Outside of New Orleans there were no free schools in Louisiana until 1869. Only the children of planters were educated. A school law was passed in that year, but its froce was so feeble that at least 25,000 colored children were left without any educational privileges. The Freedmen's Bureau at one time had 246 schools, with 12 369 scholars, but the school work was closed in 1869. The American Missionary Association has sustained fifty teachers the last year, and more schools than all other agencies together.

The Southern Minnesota Railroad Company have sold to two wealthy Germans, fifty thousand acres of land, situated in Martin county, for $10 per acre. The purchasers will return to the old country within a month to bring out settlers.

A company of colored men propose to build a hotel in Indianapolis, from which white folks are to be excluded. That is perfectly fair and reasonable. The negro has as much right to exclusiveness as the white man, and this is a handy supplier way to air his dignity, than to attempt to force himself among whites when he is not wanted.

It is reported that a dense fog has prevailed for many days along the coast of North America from Halifax to Cape Hatteras. The steamers and sailing vessels bound in to New York have been delayed outside the bar at the entrance of the bay. A steamer in Glasgow steamer was detained for forty-eight hours. The outward bound craft are in the same disagreeable predicament, and long lines of vessels are lying at anchor from Sandy Hook to Sandy Hook waiting for the mist to rise. No serious disasters, however, have occurred. This fog is reported to be the most dense that has been observed for years.

A woman in Troy, New York, the other day was taken with an hysterical fit and after running through the streets screaming wildly for a while plunged into the river. She was rescued by her brother who happened to be near at hand. Her conduct was ascribed to the intense heat.

The First Congregational Church of Chicago has just been finished at a cost of $180,000. A peculiarity of this church is that the reading desk, or pulpit, is provided with a copper speaking trumpet, which is connected with eleven pews, where, with rubber hose and cup attached, the deaf may enjoy a sermon as well as those not so unfortunate.

The old Economy Building at Bethlehem, Pa., is being taken down. A large number of iron plates have been found in the walls. Several of these are curiously ornamented. One of them, dated 1756, has on it a picture of a stork drinking from the high long necked urn, while the thirsty fox is seated gazing enviously at him. Another of the plates, fortunately broken, dated 1751, contains the following verse beneath a picture supposed to represent a marriage ceremony:

> "Wer darüber nur will lachen,—
> Der mag es besser machen,
> Tut er's kenne ja nicht,
> Aber besser machen is das achte spiel."

The letters IAHN-POT, joined together, which appear on one of the plates are said to mean John Pot, one of the first iron founders of Pennsylvania, and from whom Pottsville takes its name. As specimens of probably the very earliest attempts at manufacturing in Pennsylvania, these relics have been deposited in the museum of the Y. M. M. S.

The coal fields of California yield annually $7,000,000, the quicksilver mines $1,500,000, and the precious metal $25,000,000.

A Japanese saw mill is two uprights and a crosspole. The log is placed one end up upon the crosspole and the other on the ground. The saw is about two feet and a half long, about one foot wide, a quarter of an inch thick, and having one handle. It looks like the end piece of a crescent saw broken off about two feet and a half from the handle. The power is a naked coolie, who mounts the log and begins at the upper end to saw, with the up and down motion of an ice saw. There is no allowance for the movements of the "power" so slow, that it will take a coolie a whole day, and sometimes two days to saw a one inch board off a log twelve inches in diameter and twenty feet long.

The *New York* correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The Parepa-Kellogg difference of opinion has been harmonized, and both of these warblers will sing at the coliseum. The choruses from outlying towns will be large in numbers and skillfully drilled. Rehearsals take place daily at Steinway Hall. The festival has its enemies amid the German element chiefly, the German musicians being surprised and disgusted to think that anything can be accomplished in the line of music unless they are at the head of it. Several vocalists of the past generation, who were very good in their day, but whose day has long since past, are indignant because they have not been engaged to sing solos."

A water spout recently burst in Transsylvania, Germany, by which 80 houses were destroyed, and the dead bodies of 214 persons were found strewed about in the fields, and taken out of a neighboring river.

A French physician says that jealousy between husband and wife is nothing more than zoanthropic insanity. Nothing like draping common maladies in uncommon scientific appellations—it lessens our horror for the disease.

Dr. R. H. Gilbert, of New York city, has invented a plan not only to supply the increasing demands of traffic but to give rapid transit in and out of the city. The plan is for city railways as well as for long lines. For cities it consists of pneumatic tubes, strongly made of wood or any suitable material, substantially supported above the middle of the street or over buildings by a succession of Gothic arches, in such a manner as not to interfere with ordinary travel beneath, or with the lighting of buildings along the lines. The motive power is furnished by engines for exhausting and compressing air, which are capable of handling large quantities of air, with little or no loss of power by friction. Capitalists have taken hold of the project, and are to build a line on the proposed plan within a year.

Says a New York letter: Milliners here are in a state of anxiety in regard to the predicted visit of the Empress Eugenie to this country. A new "Eugenie" bonnet, and something quite novel in the way of "Eugenie dresses," had been prepared in anticipation of the Empress coming to Saratoga; but late accounts from her say that she will pass the summer in Denmark, and the milliners and mantua makers are correspondingly depressed. The new garments, however, will soon appear under new names.

It is said that "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" was completed by Mr. Dickens before the first instalment went to press. This is hardly probable, as such was not Mr. Dickens's practice. It is to be hoped, however, that the report will turn out well founded. The publication will derive an additional interest from the unlooked-for death of the distinguished author.

## GERMAN IN COMMON SCHOOLS

### Reasons Why it Should be Introduced—Objections Answered.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Your well known liberality in matters of public interest emboldens the writer to say a few words in reply to your article headed "German in the Public Schools," as contained in the COMMERCIAL of the 10th inst., and in which you oppose the movement in question.

You state that "no such nonsense (a foreign language taught in common schools,) is practiced in any German State." The case is in no wise a parallel. *Here*, we have fully twenty-five per cent of a German population—while *Germany* is peopled solely by Germans. *Here*, the knowledge of the German is almost a necessity, equally needful to the business and the professional man—while in Germany the study of a foreign tongue is more a matter of scholarly attainment, although practiced very extensively. There is hardly an elementary school in any of the cities and towns of "Fatherland" in which one or more foreign languages are not taught. Call at any of the principal hotels and business houses and you will meet with at least one employee who can converse with you in your own native tongue. How much greater for us the necessity, with a foreign population counting by *millions!* It is a notorious fact, and one which has provoked much uncomplimentary comment, that the English and American traveler abroad is utterly lost without the interpreter constantly at his elbow.

Is this so? It should be, and must American intelligence and ability be forever excluded from this field of learning? Apart, however, from the practical and business view of this question, does not the study of a second language greatly improve us in the knowledge of our own? Such, at least, is the invariable experience of all students. The charge that the Germans themselves are indifferent to the movement; that they even rejoice in the Anglo-Saxon proclivities of their offspring, contains, alas! a grain of truth, but mark you, it is applicable *only* to those unfortunates whose early neglected education has entailed upon them a horrible *jargon* alike distasteful to themselves and others, and who, as a logical consequence are utterly impotent for all of appreciating the value of their noble native tongue. You certainly do not mean to say that of such is composed the great majority of Germans in this country? As to the German Jews we, in common with the general public in this State, have discarded the use of the *vernacular* even in their families, you are perfectly welcome to their linguistic attempts at English. Your gain is certainly not our loss. Again, you say "that the knowledge derivable from a necessarily limited study must be insignificant and of no practical use." Everything must have a beginning; and no one expects to become master of a language by a year or two of school study. You must not overlook, however, the great opportunities enjoyed by our youth in the way of the daily and practical application of the lessons taught them in school. It would astonish you to note the progress made by our neighbor's children, when in conversation with our own their little stock of school-taught Germans is brought out, developed and practically elucidated. In this way the youthful mind gets into the way of speaking with comparative ease, while the hoary senator, with mind pre-occupied, will miserably fail. No, Mr. Editor, even the little knowledge obtained in school cannot fail to prove invaluable to those who really desire to profit by it. The writer can point out the sons and daughters of the most respectable citizens of the past generation, and whose early neglect of the study of the language of their forefathers is deeply deplored and their constant theme of regret.

Are we to abandon a good cause because forsooth, the people of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis did not succeed in it?—because the Jewish families have the bad taste to renounce it—and because some German men and women have stultified themselves by a stupid disregard of the tongue in whose accents their mothers addressed to them the first expressions of love and affection? Can it be said that such persons' heads and hearts are in their proper places? Would not the knowledge of the foreign idiom enhance the usefulness of our ministers accredited to foreign courts, and cause additional lustre to be shed upon the American name? And is not a common school education in many cases all the education that many of our people have ever received? Let us, then, not relax in our efforts in behalf of this good cause. Let us bear in mind that the indifference and opposition to it on the part of resident Germans and their offspring is attributable to a simply negative cause, and their inability to adequately appreciate the blessings, present and prospective, of the "German in the Public Schools."

GERMANICUS.

## PERSONAL.

Curious enough Mrs. Stowe does not feel a bit bad over the foolish story that an insane fellow committed suicide on reading her vindication of Lady Byron.

The Indians along Grand River gave General Hancock a very cool and formal reception during his late visit to their country. They say that he promised them last spring that he would send no more troops among them, which promise, they claim, he has shamefully garded. In consequence of this the Indians have dubbed him "The Reap-lying white man."

A statement has been going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Minister Motley, with his family, was present at the debates in the House of Lords upon the Greek massacre, and that the Minister and family were in mourning over the event. A letter from Mr. Motley, dated May 25, 1870, states that, as for himself, he was not dressed in black; that his daughter was in mourning for her deceased husband, and his sister-in-law had worn mourning for some years; therefore the paragraph alluded to was entirely without foundation in truth.

On Mlle Nilsson's last visit to her own country she purchased six farms for her six brothers and sisters, and has also had built a church at her own expense, endowed it liberally, and provided a fund for the support of a resident minister. She is generally considered the most charitable prima donna that ever sang before a Lutheran audience. The Reformed in near England sings most positively after her Lutheran season, and after her American tour will not sing any more in public, not even in concerts or oratorios.

William Cullen Bryant, it is said, is preparing a volume of recollections which will not be printed until after his demise.

Professor Goldwin Smith delivered a lecture before the Western Social Science Association in Chicago, a few evenings since, and in the course of that lecture it the occasion for lauding the superior politeness of that community under trying circumstances. It says: Though Professor Goldwin Smith's lecture was an admirable, thoughtful production of a great and brilliant mind, it is impossible that the delivery of it should have been worse. The voice of the lecturer was utterly unable to fill the hall. Indeed, he could not be heard well by those who sat more than three or four seats from the stage. Those next could hear him imperfectly; those farther off were unable to catch more than a few sentences; those still farther removed could only see a face that did not lighten up once during the evening, and hear a dull, heavy sound, absolutely and almost painfully monotonous. Nevertheless, the audience, with the exception of a very few individuals, remained in their seats till the close of the lecture. We have not a doubt that, under similar circumstances, a Boston, New York or Philadelphia audience would have left in crowds.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

### Interesting Statistics—Imports and Exports—Their Value, and by Whom Carried.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following synopsis of Monthly Report No. 9 now in press. The values of the imports and re-exports are given in specie, and those of the domestic exports in mixed currency.

| Periods. | Imports. | Domestic exports. | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ended March 31, 1870 | $40,991,538 | $11,113,878 | $2,073,565 |
| Month ended March 31, 1869 | 36,248,494 | 21,603,142 | 3,339,148 |
| Nine months ended March 31, 1870 | 333,904,335 | 178,332,107 | 23,492,461 |
| Nine months ended March 31, 1869 | 360,555,818 | 295,770,117 | 15,921,758 |

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels, respectively:

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.

| | Imports. | Domestic exports. | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $104,214,531 | $125,793,797 | $9,990,679 |
| Foreign vessels | 229,689,804 | 240,668,814 | 13,501,782 |

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1869.

| | Imports. | Domestic exports. | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $110,904,321 | $99,457,555 | $9,931,373 |
| Foreign vessels | 182,651,497 | 196,312,562 | 5,990,385 |

*"The gold value of the domestic exports, for the nine months ended March 31, 1870,* is $311,848,198, which, added to the exports of foreign merchandise, ($23,492,551,) *exceeds the imports* ($333,-396,385) *for the same period by $2,056,214. For the nine months ended March 31, 1869, the imports showed an excess of* $59,113,310.

The value of foreign merchandise remaining in the warehouses of the United States March 1, 1870, was $53,691,252, against $40,657,814 March 31, 1869.

Among the principal articles on the *free list* imported during the nine months ended March 31, 1870, were: Gold coin, $9,822,996; silver coin, $1,525,507; rags for the manufacture of paper, $2,413,133; raw silk, $1,990,722.

The following were the principal *dutiable* articles: Ale, etc., in casks, $4,025,284; barley, $4,586,527; bituminous coal, $912,268; coffee, $17,178,-498; manufactures of cotton, $18,648,131; chemicals, drugs and dyes, $5,651,961; earthen, stone and china ware, $3,586,553; fancy goods, $1,266,-271; flax and manufactures of, $13,466,373; fruits, $3,629,869; hides and skins other than furs, $10,-187,125; iron and steel and manufactures of, $23,872,555; leather, $4,030,168; manufactures of leather, $7,947,994; provisions and tallow, $5,-788,919; silk and manufactures of, $18,708,071; brown sugar, $22,905,756; molasses, $7,470,029; tea, $9,681,243; tin and tin manufactures of, $4,671,-069; wines, spirits and cordials, $7,363,561; wood and manufactures of, $5,568,028; wool and manufactures of, $33,991,477.

The value of the principal articles of domestic production or manufacture exported during the same period were as follows: Agricultural implements, $562,986; live animals, $621,272; wheat, $37,535,248; wheat flour $18,586,-174; coal, $993,119; raw cotton, $177,482,097; gold bullion, $5,360,057; gold coin, $10,731,916; silver bullion, $9,040,615; muskets, pistols, rifles, and other fire arms, $1,156,435; refined petroleum, $21,694,606; bacon and hams, $5,312,599; cheese, $1,041,649; lard, $4,755,502; tallow, $3,139,917; leaf tobacco, $16,601,775; wood and manufactures of, $9,907,982.

The value of the principal articles of foreign production and manufacture exported were: Gold coin, $4,214,877; silver coin, $7,348,701; raw jute and other grasses, $7,275; leather, $9,263; opium and extract of, $525,238; provisions and tallow, $1,015,259; refined petroleum, $21,694,606; bacon and hams, $5,312,599; cheese, $1,041,649; lard, $4,755,502; tallow, $3,139,917; leaf tobacco, $16,601,775; wood and manufactures of, $9,907,982.

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Number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States, engaged in the foreign trade, during the nine months ended March 31, 1870, as compared with the *nine* months ended March 31, 1869:

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.

| | Entered. No. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. No. | Cleared. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | 7,204 | 2,440,744 | 7,197 | 2,450,417 |
| Foreign vessels | 12,016 | 4,212,167 | 14,042 | 4,172,445 |
| Total | 19,220 | 6,652,911 | 21,239 | 6,622,862 |

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1869.

| | Entered. No. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. No. | Cleared. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | 6,975 | 2,421,638 | 6,885 | 2,424,173 |
| Foreign vessels | 13,152 | 3,764,113 | 12,999 | 3,744,947 |
| Total | 17,127 | 6,185,751 | 19,884 | 6,169,120 |

Further details will be supplied hereafter.

## THE STATE DEBT.

### Action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania have resolved that the following notice be given of their readiness to redeem the State loan of July 11, 1843, (which by its terms is reimbursable at any time after the 1st day of July, 1870,) in the principal in currency and the accrued interest in gold. The amount of this loan now outstanding is about one and a quarter million of dollars. The Commissioners further resolved that the interest due on the 1st of July, 1870, on the loan of April 10, 1849, which is the "Inclined Plane" loan of some $4,000, bearing interest at six per cent. and the loan of April 2, 1862, of which $412,000 bears interest at five per cent., and $412,000 at 5 per cent., in all $824,000, shall also be paid in coin. These are the only loans of the Commonwealth on which the interest falls due on the 1st of July next. The interest on the loans above mentioned will be paid with rebate of interest at any time before maturity if demanded. The August semi-annual interest, as that due in July, there is no reason to doubt, will also be paid in gold. This is as it should be. The principal of the debt, being payable any time *after* the date named, has ever been computed as payable at the pleasure of the State.—In this respect being like the British consols. The authorities of the State of New York are the only ones mentioned that State will pay in gold both the principal and interest of her obligations. This would be some public sentiment is steadily spreading all over the country.

## STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Snyder county held their primary election on the 4th inst., and nominated the following ticket: State Senate—A. C. Simpson; Assembly—William Harding; Associate Judge—B. L. Bandenbush; Prothonotary—J. Grosse; Register and Recorder—R. H. Schuck; District Attorney—B. T. Parks; County Surveyor—A. K. Gift; Jury Commissioner—H. Brown; Auditor—J. L. Fisher; County Commissioner—Philip Kenney. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State and National Administrations and urging the nomination of Gen. John B. Packer for Congress from the fourteenth district.

William H. Sanner, a gallant soldier in the late war, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature in Somerset county, on the Republican ticket.

At the solicitation of a number of leading citizens, Frederick M. Adams has consented to become a candidate for Assembly in the eighth Legislative district, Philadelphia, in place of Hon. Thomas Smith. Almost any change would be an improvement.

Capt. G. P. Davis, a one-armed soldier, is announced as a candidate for County Treasurer of Erie county, Pa.

The Warren County Republican Convention will be held in the Court House at Warren on Friday, the 24th inst.

Following is the Republican ticket in Clarion county: Congress—C. W. Gilfillan. Assembly—Valentine Phipps. Sheriff—J. R. Newell. Commissioner—James Gobbens. Auditor, John Mimm. Jury Commissioner—William Davis. The political and State administration measures were cordially indorsed in the resolutions.

The following persons are the Democratic candidates for Legislature in Jefferson county: Major McMurray, Edmund English, J. H. Hill and W. W. Corbett.

In a recent letter the Rev. Levi Little, of Elk county, says concerning the Congressional nomination in the Nineteenth District: "My object in calling on those Republicans—I think you are the only Democrat I saw—was two-fold: 1st. To inquire what were the sentiments and wishes of the Republicans of Erie in respect to candidates for Congress; and 2d, To suggest that if the people of this district could not find a better man they were at liberty to send me. I found no candidate, and no prospect of any, except Judge Scofield. It seemed to be a foregone conclusion that he would receive the nomination, and he received it. *He did not wish him to be re-elected.* My private opinion is that it would be better to send such a man as I am."

The Norristown *Herald* states that C. H. Stinson, of Montgomery county, will not be a candidate for Senator this fall.


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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 11, 1870.

The week closes on a rather comfortable condition in the local discount market. There has been a good deal of activity experienced during the week in financial affairs. Heavy checking from the interior banks and depositors which has reduced very materially the volume of deposite, and in many instances these depositors in turn have become borrowers on good collaterals, which our banks and private bankers were able to accommodate. There is little change in rates here. The usual figure outside of customer paper is twelve per cent. The market appears well supplied with money for any good offerings.

—In New York the week closes with marked ease in money. Some moderate amounts of currency have been sent to the West during the week, and the payments into the Treasury also have been liberal, which is reflected in the bank statement, which shows considerable loss in resources; but there is no change sufficient to disturb the prevailing ease, and rates on call loans remain at 5@6 per cent., while on discounts the rate is 5@6 per cent. on prime commercial acceptances, and 5½@6% on like grades of single name paper. Foreign exchange is well-known faith in the enterprise, and his expressed desire to see it finished and in operation, he has nobly responded to the call of duty. Without such objections, we fancy the bullying process will have as little influence the executive department as it has had in the legislature.

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad during the fourth week in May, 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | $224,656 |
| 1869 | 198,154 |
| Increase | $26,501 |

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway during the first week in June:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | $174,150 |
| 1869 | 159,988 |
| Increase | $14,562 |

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad during the first week in June:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | $274,198 |
| 1869 | 301 241 |
| Decrease | $27,043 |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, wills in advance purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 11, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has presented nothing that is very new or interesting. Activity was precipitable in most departments. The warmer and settled weather was favorable for out-door trade. The heavy rains during the day made the streets in some places almost impassable. Produce—The market was fairly supplied with the various kinds. The demand was confined principally to the wants of the home market. Buyers evidently have but little fear that the present prices will be sustained. There was very little enquiry for export. Bacon and provisions—Previous prices were steadily maintained. The stock on hand is not a large one and the heavy sales are being made will soon require a fresh supply. The next question is where can it be obtained and what will be the prices. The high price of fresh meats has increased the demand for salt meats. Flour—the firmness we mentioned in our last continues; buyers, as is always the case on a rising market, were more numerous and desirous of laying in additional supplies: it is doubtful whether the present stock could be duplicated at the present rates; the mills are purchasing wheat freely, provided the quality comes up to their standard; the receipts of flour since our last were 1,037 barrels; we have a sufficient stock on hand to meet the present wants. The following are the wholesale store prices of the various articles named:

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active; the season is drawing to a close. We can report sales soda ash, common at 4c; refined, 4½c; potash, 7½@7¾c; pearl, 8c.

APPLES—The season is fast drawing to a close. The receipts since our last were 15 bbls. There is no fixed price; the quality and condition settles the price.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet with a moderate trade demand principally for the better grades. The supply of which has been materially reduced. The current rates were: apples 5@6½c; peaches, quarters, 6@7c, halves 9@9c; pared 17@18c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 25@26c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues to be well supplied. The receipts since our last were 147 boxes. We are reporting sales at the following: New Ohio goshen at 15c; factory Ohio 14c; Hamburg dull at 13c ₱ lb.

CASTOR OIL—The market was dull; very little doing. Sales new made in a jobbing way at 23½@24c ₱ gallon.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

SUGAR—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 9½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

ROSIN—The market was firm with a good trade demand. The late advance has increased the receipts very materially. We can report sales at 2½@2¾ ₱ dozen. Some dealers are holding us for higher figures.

FISH—We can report a fair demand and current sales at the following rates: Mackerel, No. 1 extra 20 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $14; No. 3 medium $13; in half bbls $8. In kits—No. 1 $2 25; No. 2 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ barrel. Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 8c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 5-lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

POTATOES—The receipts were very moderate. Prices have been well maintained. Love chickseas sold at 90@95c ₱ pair by the coop. Retail price $1 @$1 25 ₱ bush.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand; sales range from 90@95c ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices weak; we can report sales at 9@15c per pound.

RYE FLOUR—Has attracted but little attention for some time past; we can report sales at $4 37 ½ barrel, in small parcels.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 55@60c; mixed at 45@50c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

LARD OIL—The market was steady with quotations; sales No. 1 extra at $1 24@1 25 and No. 2 at $1@$1 05.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1, 3-hoop ₱ doz $6 50; No. 2 ₱ doz $5 50; do 2-hoop $8 50; do 3-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

PEANUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—In large supply. The receipts by river and rail since our last reached 50 packages. We have no important change to notice in prices. Sellers were numerous and anxious to dispose of their supplies on hand. Unsettled, in nice clean packages would bring 18@20c; other kind sold at 14@16c ₱ lb.

CIGARS—Sales of Hemmeter, Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@ 3 25 ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was an active one, with a good trade demand; buyers were numerous and anxious to invest. The sales made were large, at the following: Hams—sugar cured canvassed 21@22½c. Shoulders—plain, 13½c; sugar cured canvassed, 14½ @15; sides—rib 16½c; clear rib, 17½c. Breakfast bacon—canvassed, 18½@19c. Dry salt. Lard—in tierces, 16½@17c; in buckets and kegs 17½c; sales in 3 to 5 ₱ caddies at 19½@19½c. Mess pork sold at $15 50 for city mess; bed-packed sugar cured canvassed, 23c. Beef tongues $8 00 ₱ doz. Hog tongues $1 00 ₱ doz. Ham sausages 14c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market was fairly drugged with wagon and baled. Prices are very uncertain and show a wide range. Sales wagonlots at $18; 12@15 sales of baled at $16@17 ₱ ton.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 70; rye ₱ sheffel $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 65@1 75, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, according to age.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to groceries. The demand was fair and prices moderate for the season. The current rates were:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14½c; powdered 14¼c. A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13¼c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12½c; New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½c, 11½@12c. Tea—Young Hyson 90@95c; other kinds 70@75c. Rice 10½@11½c. Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 55c; white honey drips, 48c; silver drips, 48c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35@36c per gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8c ₱ lb.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21¾c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand and steady. Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial $1 50@1 80; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 90c@$1 20 ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We can report regulars ales at 38@40c ₱ lb.

HEMP—The market was quiet, with sales of undressed Kentucky at $167 ₱ ton.

COOPERAGE—We can report sales of new oil barrels to a fair extent at $2 00.

GRAIN—The market exhibited more firmness; buyers were more unanimous, and were inclined to take hold. The receipts since our last were small: Oats 340 sacks; rye 105 sacks; barley, none; wheat 856 sacks; corn, 3 cars. The present rates were: Wheat—good to choice red $1 15@1 18@1 20; sales were reported at prices named; white $1 25@1 28 @1 30. Oats—sales are firm; prices tending upward; holders are disposed to hold out for an advance; we can report sales from wharf and depot at 50@55c; store sales were made at the usual advance. Corn—The market was not as active. The receipts and offerings were light; we quote nominally at: ear 80@82c; shelled, prime-yellow, 76@80c; one sale of choice was reported at 82c. Rye—The market was not an active one. Dealers being apart in their views; we quote nominally; with sales at 90@92c. Barley dull; no sales being reported for same time.

SEEDS—The season of activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 25 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The stock in the market is a small one; we can report sales of prime sweet at $9 00 @10 00 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES.—The market was firm with a small stock to operate with; prices have advanced. We are reported sales at 85@90c per bush.

VEGETABLES—Green peas $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush; cucumbers 50@75c ₱ doz; radishes $1 00 ₱ bbl; cabbages $4 50 ₱ bbl.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts are liberal, sales at 10@15c ₱ box in quantity.

TURNIPS—Turnips light, sales were made at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bush.

LIME—The market has undergone no change. The demand was fair and sales were regular at $2 25 for Cleveland White, and $1 75 for Eastern ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand, buyers were numerous and anxious to invest. The receipts were 1,037 barrels. The current rates with sales, were as follows: Best baker's flour $5 50@6 00; high ground Minnesota $5 50@ 5 75, and choice winter wheat $5 15. The small prices are: Extra choice $6 50; extra family $6 10; good to medium $5 80; medium $5 20 in bbls, and 25c less in sacks. Store rates—Spring Valley $6 25; Golden $6 00, Miami $6 00; Pride of the West $6 00, Mad River $6 10 in bbls, and 25c ₱ bbl less in sacks.

## WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 13, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

| | Receipts by river & R. | Exports Crude per Penn. R. | per A. C. R. R. | V. R. R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, June 6 | 3,579 | | | 4,020 |
| Tuesday, June 7 | 5,884 | 716 | | 2,887 |
| Wednesday, June 8 | 4,967 | 1,473 | | 1,893 |
| Thursday, June 9 | 4,000 | | | 4,020 |
| Friday, June 10 | 3,147 | | | 2,240 |
| Saturday, June 11 | 2,377 | 492 | | 1,687 |
| Total for week | 24,188 | 2,681 | | 14,259 |
| Since Jan. 1 | 397,128 | 70,515 | | 171,012 |
| To June 11 | 421,316 | 73,196 | | 185,301 |
| Same time 1869 | 315,304 | 41,964 | | 133,286 |
| Same time 1868 | 566,901 | 54,158 | | 170,676 |

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was one of unusual dullness, dealers generally being wide apart in their views. The indications for the future, we are sorry to say, do not look very promising. Who can answer the important question, when will the oil trade revive? The week's sales were among the smallest reported for some time while there is nothing in the future that looks encouraging. The sales were principally to meet the current wants of the trade. Speculation has not been indulged in for some time. We can report fair receipts for the week, exceeding 2,000 bbls. The next question is, what will be done with it? All things considered, the oil market presents anything but a healthy condition.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Crude received, bbls | 27,985 | 24,188 |

Being a falling off as compared with last week of 3,797 bbls.

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From January 1st to June 11th, 1870 | 421,316 |
| Same time 1869 | 315,304 |
| Same time 1868 | 566,901 |
| Same time 1867 | 632,355 |
| Same time 1866 | 1,000,179 |
| Same time 1865 | 149,910 |

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 2,901 | 2,681 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad | 11,997 | 14,259 |
| Total | 17,568 | 16,940 |

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to June 11th, were as follows:

| | Last year. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Pennsylvania Railroad | 41,966 | 73,196 |
| Per Allegheny Valley R. R | 133,636 | 185,301 |
| Total | 175,602 | 258,497 |

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Crude, bbls | 24,750 | 11,375 |
| Refined, bbls | 3,000 | 4,600 |
| Total | 27,750 | 15,375 |

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The crude market was a shade firmer. Buyers were more disposed to operate, although the sales were not large, some 3,000 bbls being disposed of as follows: 1,000 bbls S. O. in 60 days, 113c; sales 1,000 bbls spot, 113c; sales 1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, at $1 40@1 50. The present quotations are: June 11½c; July 12c; August 12¼c; September 11½c; all year S. O. 113c; D. O. all year 105c.

The Titusville *Herald* reports the daily production for May at 13,000 bbls.

REFINED.

The market exhibited more firmness, prices being a shade higher than the previous day. We note sales of 1,000 bbls June at 27c; sales 1,000 bbls—500 bbls September and 500 bbls October—at 28c. Quotations were: Spot 26¾c; July 27¼c; August 27½c; all year B. O. 26¾c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 51½ francs.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The *Herald* says: The monthly petroleum report for the month ending May 31, 1870, shows that there was an increase in the production for the month of May amounting to about 900 barrels daily over that of the preceding month. The month was most favorable for operations and in addition to the several important strikes in various localities, there was a steady and uniform yield from the majority of the older tracts and farms, while the decline was slight. The signs of returning confidence, and many tracts exhibit no apparent change. The number of wells for the month under review was most favorable for steady operations and there were fewer stoppages and accidents throughout the entire region than for any month previous during the past year. This was especially the case at Parker's Landing and though but few new wells were started during the month, there yet remain a sufficient number being drilled to keep up the production of this district for some time to come. The following table shows the production during May 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total shipments crude for May of bbls | 338,353 |
| 42 gallons each | 14,208,826 |
| Add to reduce to 42 gallons each | 18,528 |
| Total shipments of bbls 42 gals each | 416,881 |
| Stock on hand May 1st | 328,000 |
| Stock on hand June 1st | 311,468 |
| Add increase on June 1st | 12,999 |
| Total production during May | 429,840 |
| Average per day for 31 days | 13,865 |
| Average per day in May, 1869 | 10,155 |

Daily increase May, 1870 over May, 1869, 3,712

There was no change of importance in the gravity of the product, and as previously stated, there is less benzine used than formerly, and in consequence, better oil and better prices are the result.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The *Herald* says the market was quietagain to-day, with but few transactions upon either section of the road, and those at the prices of yesterday: $1 10 was bid upon the upper creek, but with few sellers. There was a moderate inquiry upon the lower creek at $1 25, though as one or two buyers were offering but $1 20 there was little disposition to sell in numbers, and the market closed quiet and weak. Sales:

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 bbls upper creek | $1 10 |
| 50 bbls upper creek | 1 10 |
| 500 bbls Petroleum Center | 1 25 |
| 150 bbls Ronseville | 1 25 |
| 50 bbls Ronseville | 1 25 |
| 500 bbls Ronseville | 1 20 |

OIL CITY, June 11.—The market is a little touched by the monthly report, prices nominally the same as yesterday: $1 25@1 30 on lower creek, and $1 60 at Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 11.—Nothing doing; no sales; nominally about $1 25.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The market is quiet; upper creek $1 10; lower $1 25.

BOLIVAR, June 11.—Market very quiet; we quote at $1 25@1 30.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The market is steady. Prime light straw to white 26@27; standard white 27c; crude 13@c.

SHAMBURG, June 11.—Market quiet and unchanged; quoted at $1 10 on road, or $1 30@1 40 at the wells.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 11.—Market quiet and firmer; buyers at $1 25@1 30; no sales to report yet.

ROUSEVILLE, June 11.—Market very quiet and dull; $1 25 offered; $1 30 asked; little doing yet this morning.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 11.—Market dull; nothing doing at $1 80.

### Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lockhart, F. & Co | 1,224 | Pittsburgh Acid W | 80 |
| Fisher Bros | 480 | A. B. Mills | 156 |
| Star Oil Works | 312 | | |
| Total | 2,316 | | |

### Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O. C. & R. R. 78 bbls; Wm. A. B Mills, W. Hartle, 80 do do to A R Mills; Lockhart, F & co, 6 2 do do to Lockhart, F & co; Fisher Bros, 240 do do to Gebhart, F & co; L W Young, 480 do do to Fisher Bros; Citizens' Refinery, 80 do do to Pittsburgh Acid Works. W P R R, 312 do do to Star Oil Works.

### Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 562 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Haldon & W, 157 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzer Heeber & Co 233 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Model Ref. & S Co 475 bbls to Warden, F. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined ..... 1,337 bbls.

### Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. via W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

J A McKee, 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

P McKee, 200 bbls refined to A R McHenry, Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 186 bbls refined to Waring & King Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 524 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Mentzheimer, Kidder & co, 450 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H Keeler & Co, 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzheimer, Kidder & Bros, 203 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 200 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Clarke, Schultz & Penning Co, 1,115 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined oil East ..... 3,010 bbls

### Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

Parker's Landing 480 bbls crude to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Parker's Landing, 320 bbls crude to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Parker's Landing, 240 bbls crude to J Mackey, Commission, New York, 80 bbls crude to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Parker's Lrnding, 480 bbls crude to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia, Pa.

Total shipments of crude oil East ..... 1,520 bbls.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 11, 1870.

### Cloaing Market—Cattle.

The business in cattle since Wednesday, and in fact during the entire week, was very brisk, a larger number changing hands than for some months, a fact which speaks well for the trade this market during the week. The arrivals during the same time were 202 car loads of cattle, 91 cars of sheep, and 150 cars of hogs, as we are informed by Mr. Murphy, of the Supply Depot. This includes a little stock intended for this market, as well as the through stock for Eastern markets, which are fed here previous to being reshipped. The reported reduction in the rates for shipping live stock over competing lines eastward is causing considerable excitement among our stockmen, who are about making an effort to have the Central Company make a similar reduction, and thus save our great and growing live stock trade from dwindling down to small proportions.

The market was a very good one all week, some very fine qualities of cattle being on sale. The prices are reported 3@c lower than last week on all grades, although the demand evenly balanced the large supply. The attendance of Eastern buyers was fair all week. The market on Friday was not so brisk as on the previous days, under advices from New York that that market was dull and slow.

The following are the average prices since Wednesday: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, $6 25@6 75; good to prime, 1,000 to 1,200, $7 75 @8 00; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25@ 7 50; fat cows, 800 to 1,000, $5@6; fat bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $5 00@ 6 75; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5@6.

The following are the sales since Wednesday last:

### Cattle.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Weight | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, L & G | Moses | 2 | 2,100 | 8 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | Campbell | 3 | 3,000 | 8 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | Klemens | 18 | 19,180 | 5 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | Klemens | 18 | 19,180 | 5 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | T D Taylor | 23 | 18,100 | 6 37 |
| Holmes, L & G | Taylor | 21 | 19,400 | 6 25 |
| Horne, L & G | Klemens | 10 | 8,600 | 5 75 |
| Holmes, L & G | Klemens | 67 | 67,500 | 6 50 |
| Holmes, L & G | Mc Cardle | 20 | 23,800 | 6 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | Briggs | 1 | cow | 100 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | Mayer | 17 | 18,580 | 6 50 |
| Holmes, L & G | Fuller | 23 | 18,570 | 6 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | Briggs | 11 | 11,460 | 7 00 |

*65 off.

†25 off.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hazlewood & B | J Hunchburger | 17 | 19,930 | 8 35 |
| Hazlewood & B | Yoetter & B | 16 | 18,810 | 8 00 |
| Hazlewood & B | Schmaker | 7 | 7,140 | 8 00 |
| Hazlewood & B | P Klemins | 3 | 3,180 | 7 50 |
| Harlewood & B | P Klemins | 7 | 6,810 | 7 37 |
| Hazlewood & B | Mayer | 19 | 19,380 | 8 00 |
| Hazlewood & B | Hagett | 19 | 18,380 | 8 87 |
| Hazlewood & B | T Lamb | 17 | 21,800 | 8 00 |
| Hazlewood & B | T Lamb | 17 | 19,060 | 7 75 |
| Hazlewood & B | P Klemins | 7 | 6,470 | 8 00 |
| Hazlewood & B | P Klemins | 16 | 15,780 | 8 50 |
| Hazlewood & B | P Klemins | 3 | 3,050 | 7 75 |
| Hazlewood & B | Briggs & McA | 8 | 9,090 | 7 50 |
| Hazlewood & B | Hunt & Co | 23 | 22,900 | 8 00 |
| Hazlewood & B | Gillett & Co | 4 | 4,000 | 5 25 |
| Hazlewood & B | J M Yoetter | 5 | 5,170 | 8 75 |
| Hazlewood & B | Gillett & Co | 8 | 9,280 | 8 75 |
| Hazlewood & B | Fidyck & K | 37 | 37,420 | 8 50 |
| Hedges & T | A W Gillett | 54 | 67,110 | 8 50 |
| Hedges & T | J Rota | 17 | 19,830 | 8 50 |
| Hedges & T | T Lamb | 17 | 21,000 | 8 50 |
| Hedges & T | R Malins | 17 | 21,560 | 9 00 |
| Hedges & T | R Malins | 17 | 21,940 | 9 00 |
| Hedges & T | R Malins | 5 | 5,850 | 8 00 |
| Hedges & T | P Klemens | 3 | 3,470 | 8 00 |
| Hedges & T | P Klemens | 3 | 3,710 | 6 00 |
| Hedges & T | J Mc Ardle | 14 | 15,200 | 8 25 |
| Hedges & T | J Mc Ardle | 14 | 15,200 | 8 25 |
| Hedges & T | J Aull | 29 | 29,100 | 8 00 |
| Hedges & T | Imhoff & Do | 113 | 127,900 | 8 00 |
| Orr & Williams, Yoetter & Co | | 18 | 900 | 5 00 |
| Orr & Williams, Smith & Bro | | 50 | 54,900 | 8 00 |
| Orr & Williams, H Miller | | 14 | 18,230 | 8 00 |

*@5.00 over.

### Sheep.

The supply since Wednesday was heavy and the quality was of the poorer grades. The demand was good enough, but not for common sheep, which appeared not to be wanted at any price. The better grades of sheep sold readily at fair prices. The following is the number of sheep weighed and sold:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday | 2,067 |
| Tuesday | 4,240 |
| Wednesday | 1,165 |
| Thursday | 3,057 |
| Friday | 1,000 |
| Saturday | 213 |
| Total number of sheep | 16,824 |

G. S. HOWLAND, Weighmaster,

PRICES.

The following are the averaged prices since Wednesday: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25@5 50; good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs $4 25@4 50; Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; Foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1@1 50.

Below will be found the sales since Wednesday:

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Weight. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, L & G | W Hill | 182 | 16,778 | 4 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | J Pearce | 199 | 18,893 | 4 75 |
| Holmes, L & G | Lindwig | 200 | 15,600 | 4 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | J Landis | 218 | 17,040 | 4 75 |
| Holmes, L & G | Lintz | 237 | 17,710 | 4 75 |
| Holmes, L & G | R H Davis | 111 | 8,130 | 4 50 |
| Holmes, L & G | R Maynes | 220 | 16,430 | 4 20 |
| Holmes, L & G | J Lloyd | 74 | 5,290 | 4 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Hill | 320 | 24,240 | 4 12 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Woodward | 213 | 17,200 | 4 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Hill | 88 | 6,370 | 5 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | W H Davis | 111 | 6,130 | 4 50 |
| Hedges & T | P Karper | 90 | 7,200 | 5 00 |
| Hedges & T | J J Taylor | 55 | 4,330 | 5 25 |

### Hogs.

The supply was greatly in excess of the demand, and the market ruled dull and lower. The decline was fully from 30 to 40c per hundred. During the latter part of the week very few hogs changed hands. The number weighed during the week was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday | 1,133 |
| Tuesday | 811 |
| Wednesday | 1,012 |
| Thursday | 1,275 |
| Friday | 2,087 |
| Saturday | 213 |
| Total No. hogs | 5,883 |

JOHN G. IMHOFF, Weighmaster,

PRICES.

The following are the averaged prices since Wednesday: Extra Philadelphia, $9 50@9 60; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $9 25@ 9 37½; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $8 50@ 8 62½; rough to common, 150 to 200, $8 25@8 50; to Bell Sock hogs, 90 to 100, $6@6 50.

Below will be found the principal sales:

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Weight. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, L & G | W Hill | 202 | 18,180 | 9 75 |
| Holmes, L & G | Yoetter & B | 250 | 62,180 | 9 75 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Wilhelm | 100 | 19,200 | 9 50 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Wilhelm | 11 | 2,670 | 9 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | Brinkerhoff & O | 67 | 13,620 | 9 10 |
| Holmes, L & G | Yoetter & B | 157 | 14,780 | 9 17 |
| Holmes, L & G | Yoetter & B | 340 | 92,920 | 9 60 |
| Holmes, L & G | Yoetter & B | 193 | 17,430 | 9 50 |
| Holmes, L & G | C M Keys | 199 | 45,140 | 9 45 |
| Holmes, L & G | C M Keys | 198 | 21,190 | 9 50 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Wilhelm | 245 | 43,960 | 9 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Wilhelm | 15 | 2,910 | 9 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | Hoeve et al | 4 | 860 | 9 00 |
| Holmes, L & G | R H Davis | 100 | 17,200 | 9 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | W Hedges | 108 | 24,200 | 9 25 |
| Holmes, L & G | Williams & Co | 2 | 290 | 9 00 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & Christ | 134 | 12,900 | 9 25 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor Gilchrist & R | 83 | 12,780 | 9 00 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & R | 179 | 17,420 | 9 50 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor A Watson | 19 | 2,410 | 9 50 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor A Watson | 13 | 2,160 | 9 50 |
| Hedges & T | Yoetter & B | 87 | 15,080 | 9 50 |
| Hedges & T | Yoetter & B | 3 | 470 | 8 00 |
| Hedges & T | Jerry Roth | 20 | 4,650 | 9 20 |
| Hedges & T | Yoetter & B | 200 | 18,570 | 9 60 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & Newport | 22 | 6,660 | 9 00 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & Newport | 52 | 11,090 | 9 20 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & Imhoff & Co | 91 | 22,200 | 9 50 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor Imhoff & Do | 113 | 21,700 | 9 20 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & H Hunt | 23 | 21,500 | 9 70 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & A Watson | 40 | 7,500 | 9 50 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor Imhoff & Co | 84 | 15,770 | 9 50 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor & Smith | 12 | 2,670 | 9 00 |
| Hedges & T | Taylor Fidyck & Co | 114 | 21,600 | 9 50 |
| Hazlewood & B | W Wilhelm | 41 | 8,730 | 9 25 |
| Hazlewood & B | W Hill | 200 | 40,000 | 9 50 |
| Asbury & L | Gilchrist & R | 182 | 43,660 | 9 25 |

### Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 4 | Brown & Co, m | 2 |
| Zug & Co, m | 10 | Wm Smith, metal | 2 |
| J W Porter, metal | 10 | | |
| Total | 36 | | 20 |

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H Crichlow, metal | 12 | J W Porter, m | 5 |
| Bryan & Caughey, m | 1 | Lyon, Shorb & Co, m | 1 |
| Total | 13 | | 6 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoenberger, B & Co, o. & | 6 | Nimick & Co, m | 1 |
| McKnight, P & Co, o | 3 | McKnight & Co, o | 2 |
| Lewis, Bailey & D, o | 3 | Park, Bros & Co, o | 2 |
| Reese, Graff & Dall, o | 2 | | |
| Total | 15 | | |

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling 21@21½c; sales 15 bales; receipts 625 bales; exports 448 bales; stock 100,776 bales.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The *Herald* says the market was quietagain to-day, with but few transactions upon either section of the road, and those at the prices of yesterday: $1 10 was bid upon the upper creek, but with few sellers. There was a moderate inquiry upon the lower creek at $1 25, though as one or two buyers were offering but $1 20 there was little disposition to sell in numbers, and the market closed quiet and weak. Sales:

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 bbls upper creek | $1 10 |
| 50 bbls upper creek | 1 10 |
| 500 bbls Petroleum Center | 1 25 |
| 150 bbls Ronseville | 1 25 |
| 50 bbls Ronseville | 1 25 |
| 500 bbls Ronseville | 1 20 |

OIL CITY, June 11.—The market is a little touched by the monthly report, prices nominally the same as yesterday: $1 25@1 30 on lower creek, and $1 60 at Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 11.—Nothing doing; no sales; nominally about $1 25.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The market is quiet; upper creek $1 10; lower $1 25.

BOLIVAR, June 11.—Market very quiet; we quote at $1 25@1 30.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The market is steady. Prime light straw to white 26@27; standard white 27c; crude 13@c.

SHAMBURG, June 11.—Market quiet and unchanged; quoted at $1 10 on road, or $1 30@1 40 at the wells.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 11.—Market quiet and firmer; buyers at $1 25@1 30; no sales to report yet.

ROUSEVILLE, June 11.—Market very quiet and dull; $1 25 offered; $1 30 asked; little doing yet this morning.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 11.—Market quiet; nothing doing at $1 80.

### Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lockhart, F. & Co | 1,224 | Pittsburgh Acid W | 80 |
| Fisher Bros | 480 | A. B. Mills | 156 |
| Star Oil Works | 312 | | |
| Total | 2,316 | | |

### Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R

# The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Bible Tableaux.
Cheese—T. C. Jenkins.
Drug—McClarran & McKennan.
Notes Sales—A. McIlvaine.
Fire Crackers—Reymer & Bros.
Torpedoes—Reymer & Bros.
Auction—A. Leggate.
Railroad Sauce—Reymer & Bros.
English Crackers—Reymer & Bros.
Special Bargains—Morgan\tera & Co.
For Rent—Desirable Office.
Meeting—Warren and Venango Oil Company.
For Sale—Drug Store.
Excelsior Hall—Plymouth Church Festival.
Dividend—Warren and Venango Oil Company.
Wanted—Furnished Room.
For Pic Nics—Friendship Grove.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Coach Painters Wanted—McKelvey's Bazaar.
Hardware—Joseph Woodwell & Co.
Change of Time—Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and C. R. R.
Change of Time—Pittsburgh, Cin. and St. Louis R. R.
Colt Strayed or Stolen—H. B. Vanvorhis.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Information Wanted—B. Perkins, Jr.
Executor's Notice—John Taggart.
Military Pic Nic—Washington Infantry.
Scotch Biscuit—Marvin.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel.
Cream Ale—Par. Daniels & Co.
The Life Sustaining Organs—Hostetter's Bitters.
Confectionery—George Beaven.
Guns and Ammunition—J. H. Johnston.
Toilet Articles—A. J. Rankin.
Tobaccos—Arbuckles & Co.
Agricultural Implements—W. W. Knox.
The Fashionable Watering—J. D. Ramaley.
Trunks—Jos. Liebler.
Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Wizard Oil—Joseph Fleming.
Wine of Life—Dr. Warner.
Lots for Sale—Lowrie Childs.

### List of Unsuitable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of the payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Arthurs, John B., Chicago, Ill. | 3 |
| Harron, Mrs. Margaret, Johnstown, Pa. | 3 |
| Kidney, W. S., Celina, Pa. | 3 |
| Kingsland S. E. Tarentum, Pa. | 3 |
| Rogers, John B., Du Quoin, Ill. | 3 |

J. R. & A. Murdock, florists, No. 112 Smithfield street, keep constantly on hand a supply of beautiful bouquets and cut flowers.

Confirmed.—The Fire Commissioners have confirmed the purchase of the steam engines of the old volunteer fire department.

Jury Trials.—Trials by jury in the District Court have terminated, to be resumed on the second Monday of September.

Synod of Pittsburgh.—The Synod of Pittsburgh, as reconstructed by the late General Assembly, is appointed to meet in the First Presbyterian Church of this city on Thursday, June 23d, at 10½ A. M.

Visiting Cards.—The neatest visiting cards in the city are those printed by J. R. Weldin & Co., binders and printers. Persons desiring anything in this line should call at the book store, No. 101 Wood street.

Died of Injuries.—Solon Gold, who was injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday, and was removed to Passavant Hospital, died at six o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman Donaldson will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

The Sunday Matinee.—The matinee at the Mayor's office on Sunday morning was attended by thirty-four individuals, all of whom were dismissed in the usual manner. William Berger and John Jones were sent to the Workhouse for thirty and twenty days.

A New Pavement.—On Saturday a test was made of a piece of new style of pavement laid on Second avenue. It resulted very satisfactorily. The portion of the street on which it is laid will be repaved with cobble stones if it is deemed advisable to take up the wooden one.

Supposed to Have Been Stolen.—A sorrel colt disappeared from the premises of Mr. H. B. Vanvoorhis, at Oakland Park, yesterday morning, and the supposition is that it was stolen. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same.

Festival.—A festival will commence this evening in Hazelwood Presbyterian Church, on Linden street, Twenty-third ward. Special trains will be run each evening on the Connellsville Railroad, leaving at ten minutes to eight o'clock and returning at ten o'clock. A pleasant occasion is anticipated.

Runaway.—Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, while the driver of one of the Oakland cars was detaching his team at the Fourth avenue station, the animals took fright and dashed furiously up the avenue. Opposite the Mayor's office one of the horses fell and was seriously injured.

Again.—Frank Foster, a well known female resident of Tinpot alley, who has served many terms in the county jail, was again committed to that institution, yesterday morning, by Mayor Brush. Her offense in this instance consisted in an effort to batter down the door of a neighbor's castle.

Dead Infant Found.—Yesterday morning some children were playing in the Second Methodist graveyard, in the Fourteenth ward, found the body of a female child. It was brought to the Mayor's office, where a physician made an examination of the remains, and pronounced that the child was still-born.

Strawberry and Floral Entertainment.—On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week the ladies of Christ's E. E. Lutheran Mission will hold a strawberry and floral entertainment in the school room of the church at East Liberty. No effort will be spared to provide a pleasant evening to all who may attend.

Governor Geary.—On Saturday morning his Excellency Governor John W. Geary visited the several courts in session in this city, and was introduced to the judges and members of the bar. He left for Harrisburg shortly after noon the same day, but will return in two weeks, for the purpose of visiting the orphans' asylums, hospitals and other public institutions.

Retired.—The notorious Father Magill, who pretends that he is a Catholic priest, has again retired to the Workhouse. He was drunk on Saturday, and acted in a very disorderly manner on Butler street. An officer locked him up in the Seventeenth ward station house, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he received a sentence of thirty days to Claremont.

A Nuisance.—Alderman Neeper on Saturday heard the case of Peter Miller, a butcher, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the city limits, in the shape of a slaughter house in the Seventeenth ward. The case was decided against him, and a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs imposed. The defendant promised to abate the nuisance forthwith, and was released.

Pugilists Go to Law.—On Saturday John Smith and Frank Belcher met and quarreled on Butler street, Seventeenth ward, after which they agreed to fight it out at Union Park. Thither they repaired, and after two rounds of desperate fighting, they returned to the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, and entered before that magistrate charges of assault and battery. In default of bail both John and Frank languish in the lock up.

Aquatics at Louisville.—Aquatic sports have been fairly inaugurated at Louisville, and one race has already taken place. Other challenges have been issued, one of which we observe is directed to Fred. Wolf, formerly of this city, and Nat. Stinson, a good oarsman of Louisville. The race is to be a purse of $500—distance three miles. There is no doubt that Fred. and his companion will accept the challenge.

Watch Stolen.—A man named George Kieber, while standing in a crowd at an auction store, on Saturday, missed his watch. Officer Peter Dresser was notified of the fact, and set about working up the case. After visiting several pawn shops, he at length found the stolen property at the establishment of George Cohen, No. 206 Smithfield street. From the description there given of the man who had pawned the watch, the officer was convinced that the thief was George Miller. Efforts were made to capture Miller, but up to six o'clock last evening he had not been found.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon a man received injuries on board the steamer Glendale, lying at the Monongahela wharf, which resulted in his instant death. The boat had just arrived from St. Louis, and the deceased, who was a deck passenger, while endeavoring to procure a bucket of water, went too near the machinery, which was still in motion, and was struck on the head by the pitman shaft. His skull was frightfully crushed, and he died in a few minutes. He came from St. Louis, and beyond the fact that he was called "Bill," nothing is known concerning him.

Leg Amputated.—Selim Gould, an employee of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, who resides at Sandy Creek, was stealing a ride on a coal train on the Pennsylvania Railroad late on Friday night, when he fell off near Swissvale station, and had his left leg terribly mangled. He was discovered before the Express came along and brought to the city, but as he was apparently under the influence of liquor, Dr. Hamilton could do nothing for him, and he was sent to Passavant's Hospital. Saturday morning Dr. Hamilton amputated the leg above the knee. Gould is unmarried and about forty-five years of age.

Sunday School Anniversary.—Yesterday afternoon was the occasion of the annual anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard's), and the services were of an interesting character. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Stevenson, Hays, and Stuckenberg, which were listened to throughout with the closest attention. The annual reports of the Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer, were read, showing the school to be in a prosperous condition. A number of appropriate selections were also sung by the children, and, upon the whole, the affair passed off very pleasantly, and will long be remembered by the little folks.

Resolutions of Thanks.—The following resolutions were adopted at the last regular meeting of McPherson Post No. 117, G. A. R.:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Post are hereby due to Post No. 151 for their kind invitation to join them in the ceremonies of Decoration Day; also, to Mrs. Holley, Mrs. Batchelor and Dennison and others, citizens of East Liberty, for donations of flowers; to Miss Woolslayer, Miss Ella Martin and Mrs. W. F. Anli for their assistance in arranging bouquets and wreaths.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Post are hereby tendered to comrade Curtis S. Haven for the handsome stand of colors that he presented to the Post on Decoration Day.

### Music Contest at the Female College.

Once a year there is given at the Female College in this city, an entertainment that is thoroughly enjoyable. We allude to the annual music contest for the McKee and Mellor prizes. The next of these will be given in the chapel of the College, on Eighth street, on Friday evening next. The McKee prize is a handsome gold medal, and the Mellor an elegant volume of choice music. Large and critical audiences always attend these contests, and we are assured that the one this week will be of no less interest than that has yet taken place. The names of the judges will be announced before the evening named. Tickets for the entertainment can be procured at the book stores, and from Mellor & Hoene, music dealers, Fifth avenue.

## BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

### A Sermon by Rev. Joseph King.

#### The Bible as a Book of History—A Book of Law—A Book of Morals—A Book of Religion—The Aim of the Enemies of the Bible.

This is a subject that concerns the people of the present day more, perhaps, than any other. As upon their action will depend how the coming generation is brought up. We owe all our greatness, as a nation, to the Bible and its precepts, and, as at the present day efforts are being made to take from the children of our land, in our public schools, the word of God, it becomes us to chronicle the views of our ministers on the matter, so that all may know clearly what the Bible is to each one of us.

Yesterday afternoon, at the request of the ministers of the various churches of Jeffersonville, Rev. Joseph King, pastor of the First Christian Church, who is also the President of the Board of School Directors in Allegheny City, delivered a discourse on this subject, in the United Presbyterian church in that place. The building was very comfortably filled, many attending from Manchester, &c. After singing a Psalm, reading of the nineteenth Psalm and prayer, in which the minister prayed for the overthrow of Romanism, rationalism, &c., he delivered a very able and instructive discourse, which was listened to with much interest.

The speaker took as the basis of his discourse the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the third chapter of second Timothy:

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

In this passage there are two things asserted: First, the inspiration of the word of God; second, its profitableness. It appeals to the reason and intelligence of every man, woman and child, and if we withhold it from any one, it is a crime that has no equal. To shut it up, to withhold it from a full circulation, is also a crime. We have in this country 65,000 communicants, and in the city 20,000 of children are being educated to become good American citizens; and in these schools the Bible is read. The country contains 40,000,000 people, 7,000,000 of whom are Roman Catholics, and I need not say that every effort is being made to take from these schools the Bible, and Cincinnati furnishes the most notable instance of this. The object of the Catholics is not only the exclusion of the Bible from the schools, but to get a sectarian school fund, and so conduct their own schools in their own manner. This would most certainly be sectarianism. In St. Louis the Catholics declared that the Bible should not be read, and they think before the Protestants will is also a point they will be willing to divide the school fund. In Cincinnati the Catholics are in league with infidels, to put reading the Bible out of the "city" on the Bible question. [The speaker here read an extract from a Cincinnati paper to prove this statement.

There are many phases of this subject. There are many prejudices involved, but I shall now view one only, the result if their demands are granted. The result will be this: We give them so much power in our own suicide, and the building up in this county of a despotic hierarchal power. Romanism is dead before the Protestants will consent to this. Give her the power and religious freedom and toleration are at an end.

Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, says "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Catholic world."

The Archbishop of St. Louis said, "If the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will—immense numerical power, religious freedom in this country will be at an end."

*The Catholic Review*, in January, 1852, said: "Protestantism, of course, has not, and never can have, any right where Catholicity is triumphant; and therefore we lose the breath we expend in disclaiming against bigotry and intolerance, and in favor of religious liberty, or the right of any man to be or to profess what best pleases him."

Father Hecker predicts "There is ere long to be a state religion in this country, and that state religion is to be the Roman Catholic."

In Mexico a little while ago, an attempt was made to burn a Protestant congregation during service. The mob stood by and looked on, and the Roman Catholic priests. Ask, then, shall we, as a nation, cut our own throat? Shall we lay violent hand on ourselves? Father Hecker says: "In fifteen years we will take this country, and build our institutions over the grave of Protestantism."

Again: In granting their demands we do all we can to destroy the public school system. Heroines of persecution, Rome, in her persecuting policy, has slain thousands. She instituted the Spanish Inquisition, and sought for three hundred years to exterminate the Waldenses and the Huguenots, and she has never been the spirit of the Roman religion. Father Hecker, who is a professor of Theology in the Roman college, says that "Protestantism is rebellion against Christ, and that every Protestant country should be proceeded against by the civil power and Inquisition;" but he adds, "when heretics are in the majority, this method must not be used." This being so, we in America can feel comfortable, at least for the present.

A fact not generally known to Protestants is, that all the Roman priests take an oath to persecute with all their power all heretics, by whom is meant Protestants, or rather all non-Catholics. The following is the form of oath:

"Heretics, schismatics, and rebels against the same our lord (the Pope) and his successors, I will persecute and fight against to the utmost of my power."

In the Jesuit oath is added, he renounces "all allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince, or State named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers," &c. And I may add here, it is not to be known that any Catholic Bishop ever took the oath of allegiance to this Government and if they are not allegiant to our country, why should they demand a share of our school fund?

Again, by granting their requests, we should make our own the same views of religion, &c. Compare crime in those countries with Protestants, and where is the comparison? Ignorance, superstition, temporal desolation, spiritual fetters, crime, wretchedness